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KRASNAYA ZVEZDA COMMENTS ON DANGERS OF NATO EUROSTRATEGY

LD291449 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Candidate of Military Sciences I. Semeyko "Military-Political Review": "Where 'Eurostrategy' Is Aiming"]

[Text] On the threshold of the eighties the world has again witnessed the contradictoriness and moreover the intensification of the aggressiveness of the policy of the United States and NATO as a whole. On the one hand, in signing the SALT II treaty Washington expressed a readiness to limit the most dangerous arms--strategic offensive arms--and agreed with the idea of preserving the strategic balance. These steps, and they were fully supported by the U.S. European allies, were seemingly a reflection of the U.S. administration's increased political realism and gave rise to hopes that ultimately the arms race would be successfully curbed.

On the other hand, at almost the same time Washington began to force through the implementation of plans for the creation and deployment of so-called "Eurostrategic" weapons in Western Europe with a view to turning it into a launchpad for new U.S. strategic nuclear missile weapons targeted on the USSR and its allies and thus to undermine the established equilibrium of forces on the continent.

The Soviet Union, assessing realistically the prevailing situation, is taking constructive steps to avert the threat which is arising. That was precisely the aim of the proposals put forward in Berlin by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev: The USSR is ready to reduce, by comparison with the present level, the number of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in the western regions of the Soviet Union on condition that there is no additional deployment of such weapons in West Europe.

The Soviet peace initiative has made a great impression on the broadest political and public circles in the West. But Washington and the NATO headquarters are trying by every means to belittle its significance in order to force hundreds of the new U.S. Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and cruise missiles into Western Europe. This is being done under the false pretext of "modernizing the tactical nuclear weapons" of NATO and of the bloc's "upgrading the arms" of the bloc because of the "Soviet nuclear superiority" allegedly existing in Europe.

First, there is no such superiority. The USSR is indeed updating its medium-range nuclear weapons, which it has had for several decades now. But over the past 10 years the number of medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles in the European part of the USSR, like the yield of the nuclear weapons' warheads, has not only not increased but has even been reduced. It must also be borne in mind that the Soviet Union does not deploy such weapons on its allies' territory.

Second, the nuclear missile leap which the Pentagon and its West European sympathizers plan to implement is by no means some ordinary modernization, as the West tries to make out. It is essentially a fundamental quantitative and qualitative alteration to the U.S. nuclear potential in Europe. It is aimed at diverting NATO's "Eurostrategy" away from the use of "tactical" nuclear weapons predominantly on the battlefield to their use primarily against targets on the territory of the Soviet Union and its allies. This would mean a new and extraordinarily dangerous shift not only in strategy but also in policy since it would fundamentally contradict the agreed principles of preserving the equilibrium of military forces. Adding qualitatively new weapons to the medium-range nuclear weapons NATO already has can only disrupt the nuclear balance--both the European and the Soviet-U.S. balance--to the detriment of the security of the USSR and its allies.

Even now the power of the U.S. forward-based forces in the extremely close vicinity of the socialist states' borders in Europe is very impressive. Contrary to Western propaganda's allegations regarding NATO's alleged "impotence" and "defenselessness," it should be noted that over 8,000 U.S. nuclear warheads are concentrated here. Moreover, according to foreign press reports, at least 2,000 of them could be delivered to very important targets on the USSR's western territory. At least 800 U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons (Pershing 1 missiles and tactical and carrier aircraft) already comprise the very "Eurostrategic" potential which it is planned to build up. Taking into account corresponding British and French forces, this potential amounts to some 1,500 delivery vehicles. They are also possessed by the United States' nonnuclear allies for whom, according to the plans elaborated at the NATO headquarters, two-thirds of the U.S. nuclear warheads in Europe have been earmarked.

The point at issue here is by no means the USSR's mythical "nuclear superiority" in Europe but the fact that the United States is seeking such superiority by building up its "Eurostrategic" weapons and giving them functions which now rest with the U.S. strategic nuclear forces. Here the United States is pursuing a dual goal.

The first--and a former one--goal consists, in the event of a nuclear conflict, of diverting as far as possible from itself the threat of devastating retaliatory strikes by confining this conflict to a European framework. Nor have the attempts to turn Europe itself into a nuclear battlefield gone unnoticed by broad circles of the West European public and sane politicians. As one West German newspaper aptly noted, in this instance the Pentagon strategists are operating on the principle "Oh God, protect my house and burn my neighbor's." Unfortunately in the West European countries there are strategists and politicians who blindly support Washington's "Eurostrategic" undertaking. Here you involuntarily recall the words of the well-known U.S. scholar H. York: "There is no doubt that at least some politicians and military leaders in the West are prepared to destroy Europe in order to save it."

The second goal is fundamentally new. It is perceptible in the fact that in the event of a world nuclear war, a dual strike would be launched against the Soviet Union--not only a U.S. strategic strike but also a "Eurostrategic" strike far more powerful than at present, while U.S. territory could be subjected only to a strategic strike from the USSR.

In actual fact U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown is insisting that the NATO military organization continue to have its own "triad"--nonnuclear forces, tactical nuclear and strategic nuclear forces. This demand reflects Washington's desire to make NATO's "Eurostrategy" increasingly similar to U.S. strategy. It is not for nothing that the Pentagon chief is imposing on "Eurostrategy" precisely those scenarios which are envisaged for U.S. strategic forces, namely: "Selective" strikes against Soviet military and industrial targets, first use of nuclear weapons--and with "sufficient strength and determination" moreover--and so forth. For a "Eurostrategic" nuclear conflict Brown envisages both independent strikes against deep-lying enemy targets and joint strikes together with the U.S. strategic forces. Here the Pentagon assumes that the new Pershing 2 missiles could be used to hit primarily Soviet missiles and cruise missiles to launch nuclear strikes against hundreds of other military and nonmilitary targets. In other words, everything is aimed at putting the USSR at a strategic disadvantage and acquring strategic superiority with the aid of "Euromissiles."

"The socialist countries," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has stated, "would not of course view the NATO militarists' efforts with indifference. In that case we would have to take the necessary additional steps to strengthen our security. We would have no other way out.

The NATO bloc's "Eurostrategy" is fraught with the danger of the aggravation of international tension and ultimately the intensification of the risk of nuclear war. And that is the most dangerous thing. The risk would increase not only because in principle the higher the mountains of weapons, the greater the likelihood they will be used, but also by virtue of purely military considerations. The NATO "tactical nuclear" forces existing at present are viewed as some sort of "connecting link" between conventional (nonnuclear) forces in West Europe and the U.S. strategic forces. It is believed that this "link" could insure "the sufficiently gradual" escalation of the conflict to the level of a world nuclear war and under certain conditions even "prevent" it. Such calculations are in themselves highly risky. With the actual creation of the qualitatively new weapons--the "Euromissiles" designed to resolve strategic tasks--this escalation would almost certainly be accelerated.

The impasse of the Pentagon and NATO "Eurostrategy" can also be seen in the longer term. Let us suppose that NATO, playing with fire, adopts new long-range missiles. The Soviet Union would be obliged to take the necessary countermeasures to restore strategic equilibrium. But where is the guarantee that the West would not subsequently start to kick up a fuss about this new fabricated "Soviet superiority?" What then--a new round of the arms race? And so on ad infinitum?

The Soviet peace initiatives aimed at freeing the eighties from suspicion and fear and most importantly from the arms race provide a way out of the dangerous "Eurostrategic" impasse. Confirming its readiness to embark on SALT III talks immediately after the SALT II treaty enters into force, the Soviet Union suggests discussing within the framework of these talks the possibilities of reducing not only intercontinental but also other types of armaments--taking into account, of course, all relevant factors and strictly observing the principle of the sides' equal security.

Only on this path is it possible to prevent a new surge of the arms race. The other path, connected with the attempts by the United States and other NATO countries to gain military superiority, can lead only to the aggravation of political and military tension with all its pernicious consequences.

NATO EFFORTS TO 'BREAK UP' EUROPEAN BALANCE OF FORCES HIT

LD291349 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 23 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[APN-attributed article by N. Kuzmin for SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA: "Course Toward Aggravation of Situation"]

[Text] Western propaganda has recently mounted an unusually large-scale campaign on the need to continue to acquire arms to preserve the "equilibrium of forces" between the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on the one hand and the states of the capitalist West on the other.

A strange business: The Soviet Union is proposing specific arms reductions in real figures while the Western powers are introducing new terms like "modernization," "arms upgrading" [dovooruzheniye], "standardization," and "unification" which actually conceal the buildup of armaments and the deployment of qualitatively new weapons systems in Europe, and particularly in central Europe.

It is notable that these weapons are being deployed mainly in West Germany, between the Rhine and the Elbe, that is, its territory is being turned into a very large nuclear missile base, a military testing range and, moreover, a NATO springboard for implementing imperialism's aggressive designs.

The so-called new "Eurostrategic" missiles now under discussion are designed merely to supplement NATO's enormous existing nuclear missile arsenal created in Western Europe where for many years over 8,000 nuclear warheads and 3,000 delivery systems (missiles, guns, aircraft) have been deployed. On West German territory alone 7,274 nuclear warheads are stored (10 years ago there were only 1,710) with a total yield of 1,690 megatons.

Mention should also be made of the fact that the NATO countries also have considerable conventional armed forces: They include about 5 million soldiers and officers, almost 20,600 tanks and over 8,000 warplanes. In Europe NATO has created the most powerful grouping of ground forces--over 80 standard [raschetnyy] divisions (a NATO division has about 20,000 men) and over 15,000 tanks supported by 3,500 tactical aircraft.

But all these impressive indicators seem inadequate to NATO militarist circles. Therefore in the past 2 years alone the United States has transferred three mechanized brigades to Europe and the FRG has increased the troops' combat personnel from 33 to 36 brigades.

Let us note that this number of divisions, tanks and aircraft is not a simple sum total of scattered military entities [obyekty] in the European theater, but has a definite operational-strategic import. It is easy to be convinced of this if you skim through the FRG Defense Ministry White Paper published this September. On turning to page 21 and looking at the scheme for the deployment of the NATO Allied Ground Forces on West German territory, the reader, even if he is not well versed in military matters, can see for himself that all NATO divisions are deployed in accordance with a definite operational design. They are not located on the western bank of the Rhine or along the border with the Netherlands, Belgium or France but have been moved a long way to the East, to the FRG's very border with socialist community countries--the GDR and the CSSR. From north to south they have formed a dense front of combat formations in the shape of armored and motorized brigades and divisions united into large-scale national contingents: One division is in the eastern part of Lower Saxony and Hessen, south of it is a Dutch corps, then a Bundeswehr Army corps, the British Rhine Army and a Belgian corps; further south, in Bavaria, is a second Bundeswehr corps, two U.S. corps, and a third Bundeswehr corps.

The rapid development of NATO's military potential in the immediate vicinity of the socialist community countries pursues, as comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed in his Berlin speech, a single goal--breaking up the equilibrium of forces which has formed on the continent. But the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies will never allow that.

The new Soviet peace initiative advanced by L. I. Brezhnev in Berlin, were the Western powers to support it, would make it possible to ease military tension in Europe substantially and to avoid a dangerous new spiral in the nuclear arms race.

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DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

BROWN 'DISTORTS MEANING' OF SOVIET PROPOSAL

LD291748 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 29 October, TASS--H. Brown, U.S. secretary of defense, in an appearance on American television has touched on the latest Soviet initiatives aimed at deepening military detente.

It is surprising that the secretary--whether deliberately or not--distorted the meaning of the Soviet proposal on readiness to reduce, compared with the present level, the quantity of nuclear medium-range missiles deployed in western areas of the Soviet Union on the condition that American nuclear medium-range missiles are not deployed additionally in Western Europe.

Brown attempted to portray the matter as if the Soviet proposal envisages that the USSR will continue the exchange of older medium-range systems with nuclear missile systems, which it is carrying out, whereas the United States will be barred from carrying out such "modernization."

The defense secretary admitted that the United States has in Western Europe at present at least 7,000 nuclear warheads. At the same time he kept silent about the well-known fact that the Soviet Union is not deploying nuclear systems beyond the bounds of its national territory. Instead of this, the secretary spoke abstractly of the United States "studying the correlation of nuclear forces" of the two states.

It has to be noted that Brown assiduously sidestepped the question of the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Yet it is well known that this June in Vienna the delegations of the socialist countries submitted specific proposals on the reduction by the Warsaw Pact and NATO of the troops of both sides.

Had the American side really been interested in the success of the Vienna talks then it would, it would seem, have displayed such an interest. Statements to this effect would, one should think, have been expected from the U.S. secretary. However neither the one nor the other actually ensued.

On the contrary, Brown argued at length about the plans of Washington and NATO for a further increase in military spending and the arms race. Thus, referring to a remark by the U.S. President on his adherence to "the principle of a strong defense," he said that the United States presently is working on a new budget and an accompanying program for increased military expenditure," which envisages an increase greater than three percent annually."

On the subject of the program for deploying the new American intercontinental mobile ballistic MX missile, Brown said: "We will guarantee a controllable deployment method for the MX missile, a technique which will make it possible to know the number of missiles deployed in accordance with the provisions of the SALT II treaty."

Replying to a question on the motives for his coming visit to Beijing in January 1980, Brown asserted that the United States wants to establish "normal working ties in the military sphere" both with the USSR and also with the PRC.

The U.S. defen secretary denied reports that official Chinese persons suggested to Washington that .inere territory might be used for monitoring Soviet missile launches in Central Asia.

Brown said that the Pentagon intends to continue shows of strength activities in the Caribbean basin.

He reported that a detachment of American naval ships and two aircraft equipped with radar installations have been sent to the area of South Korea. Their purpose was to reveal in good time any possible "threat from outside" to South Korea. Apparently, all this is being done to cover up American interference in the affairs of South Korea where, as the American press has noted, the latest changes have been carried out with the knowledge of the American CIA.

WEST'S ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES ARE 'LOGICAL RESULT' OF ARMS RACE

LD251323 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Yuriy Maksimov article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Intolerable Burden"]

[Excerpts] The new peace initiative which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev advanced in Berlin on the Soviet Union's behalf was graphic testimony to true political realism and profound statesmanlike wisdom.

The Soviet initiative has provoked unprecedented response throughout the world and drawn approval from the broadest international public circles. A sharp contrast to these sentiments is offered by the increased activeness of those imperialist forces which do not strive to consolidate peace and trust but to continue the arms race and exert military pressure on the USSR. These forces are now planning to deploy new medium-range missiles in central Europe (primarily the FRG, Belgium and the Netherlands). The implementation of this plan will aggravate confrontation in Europe and slow the detente process.

That is the military-political aspect of this issue. But it also has another, no less important aspect, to wit the economic aspect.

The maintenance of powerful armaments and large armed forces is itself a heavy burden on state budgets. The production of new weapons causes even greater harm to the economy, substantially restricting opportunities for resolving the capitalist states' own acute socioeconomic problems. The allegations of certain pseudotheorists and Western propaganda organs that the arms race promotes business activity, increases employment and stimulates scientific and technical progress have shown their total unfoundedness in practice. The new economic recession into which the world of capitalism is now crawling, the uncontrolled inflation, the swelling of the army of unemployed, the regular tornadoes descending on the West's currency and financial markets--these are all the logical results of the arms race and military preparations.

There is just one conclusion to be drawn from what has been said: The arms race is striking increasingly painful and increasingly irreparable blows to the West's economy and corroding it like an acid. At the same time it is destabilizing international economic relations. Finally, and it is particularly important to stress this, the unbridled, selfish policy of Western military-industrial circles is dangerously destabilizing the world situation and increasing international tension and the danger of military catastrophe.

That is why the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives aimed at reducing military tension in central Europe are so important. That is why they accord not only with the fundamental interests of Europe's inhabitants but ultimately with those of all mankind. In advancing these initiatives, the Soviet Union is not seeking any advantage or profit--economic, political or military--for itself. It is pursuing just one goal. "In Europe as in all other parts of our world," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in Berlin, "we want peace, lasting peace. That is the fundamental basis, the backbone of our foreign policy. We pursue this policy consistently and steadfastly."

BYRD SPEAKS OUT IN SUPPORT OF SALT II RATIFICATION

LD262024 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington, October 26, TASS--Democratic Majority Leader in the Senate Robert Byrd, at a press conference in Congress, spoke out in favour of U.S. Senate ratifying the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty.

The SALT II treaty, Robert Byrd said, is a positive contribution into the cause of strengthening security. Ratification by U.S. Senate of the treaty may have a most important impact on safeguarding stability and peace on earth for many years to come. The SALT II treaty is a step forward in containing the nuclear arms race. It lays the foundation for further steps in the field of arms control. He said he is positive that a careful study of all the available evidence and a thoughtful analysis of the treaty may help arrive at a clear understanding of the need to ratify SALT II.

In answering to the SALT II treaty's detractors within the United States, Robert Byrd said that he is aware that SALT II is far from being perfect. One should not forget, however, he went on to say, that any treaty is a product of negotiations between two countries. At issue in this question is seven years of negotiations which were pursued by three successive U.S. administrations. The treaty must be approached exclusively on its own merits as well as in a broader context of the overall strategic and military balance.

Developments in Senate Debate

LD292218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent, Igor Charikov, reports from New York: The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee is completing its discussion of SALT II. Local observers agree that the chances for the treaty's ratification have risen considerably. They support their optimistic forecasts with the following facts: First, the Senate's influential Democratic majority leader, Robert Byrd, has spoken in favor of the treaty. Second, the committee voted against two amendments to the treaty which its opponents attempted to foist on it. There are grounds for supposing, notes the American press, that both these facts will influence the attitudes of what are known as the undecided senators. The discussion of the treaty in the Senate itself is expected to start at the beginning of November. Against the background of the struggle among views on SALT II, one has been able to observe clearly, especially recently, the striving of U.S. militarist circles to use this matter in their own selfish interests. Distorting the meaning and spirit of the treaty, the henchmen of these circles in the Senate have been making unfounded assertions about a Soviet military threat and calling for an increase in the Pentagon's budget estimate. Leading figures in the administration are, on the one hand, speaking in favor of the ratification of the SALT II treaty, and on the other are hastening to satisfy the military-industrial circles with generous orders for arms. Such an inconsistency of action is typical of the American leadership on the eve of scheduled elections, and is condemned by the sober-minded public, including representatives of business circles.

EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT FORUM HELD IN BELGIUM

Shitikov Interview

LD261641 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] A European public disarmament forum opens in Brussels today to discuss the continent's problems and security. The Soviet delegation is led by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Council of the Union. Before his departure he was interviewed by Moscow Radio.

[Shitikov, speaking in Russian, fading into English translation]

"The participants in the forum will have a detailed discussion of issues connected with the relaxation of tensions in Europe, of disarmament, the work for peace, and end to the arms race and for supplementing political relaxation of tension with relaxation in the military field. The people of Europe are deeply concerned about actions by the United States and the other NATO countries to build up arms. They are worried about plans in the United States to develop the costly MX missile system. Plans to deploy in Europe the so-called Eurostrategic arms made in the United States and about a series of NATO military maneuvers.

"The intention of the Pentagon and militarist circles in NATO to deploy new American nuclear weapons in Western Europe are geared to another arms buildup, especially nuclear arms. This is an attempt to give the NATO countries superiority over the Warsaw Treaty countries. The Soviet Union has responded to NATO's plans with peace initiatives proposed by President Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin. The Soviet delegation in Belgium intends to explain this country's viewpoint on easing tensions and guaranteeing security, mainly to explain to Europe's public representatives the proposals President Brezhnev made in Berlin. The Soviet people believe that this country's peace initiatives give greater hope for lasting peace. The proposals make it possible to prevent another arms buildup, to begin disarmament measures, and to continue easing tensions and promoting cooperation."

Aleksey Shitikov said in consluion that he hopes the leaders of the West will exhibit a sense of responsibility and will follow the example of the Soviet Union in a spirit of good will. This is what the people of the world are waiting for, Aleksey Shitikov stressed.

Presidium Officials Listed

LD262140 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] De Han (Belgium), October 26, TASS--The forum of European Public for Disarmament and Security has begun its deliberations in the conference hall of the "Sparrendein" Centre here. Over 250 representatives from countries of Europe, the United States and Canada, the United Nations Organisation and a number of other organisations have come to participate in the forum in this small Belgian town.

The presidium of the forum is represented by the State Minister of Belgium, Honourary President of the Socialist International J. van Einde; former French Prime Minister and President of the National Assembly Edgar Faure; the well-known militant of the movement for European security and cooperation, the winner of the Lenin Prize "For Consolidation of Peace Among Peoples" Canon R. Goor; head of the Disarmament Section of the U.N. Office at Geneva Mrs. Waldheim-natural; Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, President of the Soviet Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe Aleksey Shitikov; personal representative of Kalevi Sorsa--Chairman of the Working Group of the Socialist International on the problems of disarmament P. Vaananen; participant in the Pugwash movement, American Professor F. Neil; Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Poland, Deputy President of the State Council T. Mlynczak; Madrid Mayor E. Tierno Galvan.

The forum will work till October 28.

Forum Continues

LD271312 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] De Haan, Belgium, October 27, TASS--The Forum of European Public for Disarmament and Security that began on Friday continues its work in the conference hall of the Sparrendein Centre here. Over 250 representatives from countries of Europe, United States and Canada, the United Nations Organization and a number of other international organizations have come to participate in the forum.

In the spotlight of attention of the forum are question of ending the arms race, of ensuring reliable peace for peoples. These questions agitate the majority of people regardless of the differences in their political views, in world outlook and the role they play in society, for it is the destinies of the policy of detente which brings the benefit to all states, to broad popular masses, that are being discussed.

The meeting was opened by State Minister of Belgium, Honorary President of the Socialist International J. van Einde. He emphasized the role of the world public in averting nuclear disaster. We gathered here to promote world peace, detente and rapprochment of peoples, J. van Einde said.

The chairman of the forum, prominent leader of the movement for European security and cooperation Canon Raymond Goor of Belgium then gave the floor to the head of the Disarmanent Section of the U.N. Office at Geneva Mrs. Waldheim-natural. She noted that the action week for disarmament is held these days and broad participation in the forum of representatives of the European public is a new evidence of the topicality of the task of ending the arms race.

Those present received with approval the words of Mrs Waldheim-natural that the results achieved by the United Nations in disarmament cannot satisfy peoples that demand the implementation of the decisions whose aim is to put an end to the unrestrained arms race and embark upon real disarmament.

Former president of the National Assembly, member of the French Academy Edgar Faure emphasized in his speech firm adherence to the cause of disarmament and expressed concern over the fact that military confrontation was stepped up in the recent years.

He dwelt especially on interconnection between the arms race and the worsening of the economic situation of many countries, stressing that much energy and efforts is spent on the stepping up of the production of new types of armaments, that it aggravates social and economic problems, slows down the processes of their solution. Edgar Faure said that the right to demand disarmament stems from the right of each person to peace.

The participants in the forum heard with great attention the speech of the head of the Soviet delegation, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation Aleksey Shitikov. He called the attention of the public to the importance of the time in which the forum is being held, to the consequences that the implementation of the plans of deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. nuclear missiles might have. The deployment of this weapon would disrupt the existing parity in Europe and the world as a whole, would lead to further spyralling of the arms race and would damage considerably the cause of detente.

Aleksey Snitikov elucidated to the participants in the forum the new peace proposals that were set out by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech in Berlin on October 6. This realistic initiative has a comprehensive nature and its implementation would do much to promote military detente in Europe. The world is awaiting the West's answer to the Soviet initiatives, Aleksey Shitikov stressed.

Prominent American public leader Professor Fred Neal, expressed concern over the difficulties that are being created on the road of the ratification by the U.S. Senate of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. He criticized the attitude of the U.S. administration to the new proposal made by Leonid Brezhnev and urged Western Europe to help the United States Government to overcome the negative approach to disarmament problems.

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of the Polish People's Republic, Deputy Chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic Tadeusz Mlynczak stated that the Polish public feels with particular acuteness any threat to peace and security of the country. Poland cannot ignore the fact that NATO weapons are trained on its territory and that plans of further escalation of military preparations are being worked out now in the West. Tadeusz Mlynczak said that the Polish people actively support the new Soviet proposals on military detente and expects the Western powers to consider them in a responsible way.

Mayor of the Spanish capital Enrique Tierno Galvan said that leaders of local government bodies feel with particular acuteness the need of broad masses that prospects of peaceful life be ensured for them. He said that people need speedy solution of housing, transport and other problems and not production of new types of armaments. He expressed satisfaction over the fact that a meeting of representatives of countries, participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, will be held in 1980 in Madrid and expressed the hope that it will be fruitful.

P. Vaananen, personal representative of Kalevi Sorsa--chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Finland, chairman of the working group of the Socialist International on the problems of disarmament--wished success to the forum.

He stressed that the preservation of peace is now the most vital necessity for mankind. He said that firm conviction that there is no sane alternative to the policy of detente is the starting point in the activity of the Socialist International. In order to keep up the tempo of political detente it is necessary to supplement it with military detente. The arms race means a waste of economic means and resources and new ideas and initiatives are necessary. The latest constructive and specific proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev are very important and must be thoroughly studied by the other side, P. Vaanan-n said. The forum continues.

Condemnation of NATO Missile Plan

LD272218 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] De Haan (Belgium), October 27, TASS--The second day of the work of the current forum here of the European public for disarmament and security began with deliberations at four discussion groups: 1. conceptions and principles of disarmament, military detente and security 2. termination of the nuclear arms race, and nuclear disarmament, prohibition of all types of weapons of mass destruction 3. military detente and disarmament in Europe 4. social and economic aspects of disarmament, disarmament and elimination of backwardness of the developing countries.

The main idea which the participants in the meeting profound in their speeches is an imperative necessity to take effective measures for ending the arms race. The solution of this pressing problem is a prerequisite for military detente. Speakers point out that the arms race depletes the material resources of states and aggravates socio-economic problems and difficulties.

Representatives of 25 countries of Europe, the USA and Canada as well as international organizations insistently emphasize an acute necessity for the public to actively join in the struggle for military detente. They issue a rebuff to attempts by some circles of the West to separate the public from the movement for disarmament.

Leonid Brezhnev's proposals formulated in the speech in Berlin on October 6 on measures in the field of military detente found support at the forum. The participants in the meeting unequivocally condemn the Pentagon's and NATO's new plans concerning deployment of up-to-date U.S. nuclear-missile weapons in Western Europe, plans which are fraught with a destabilization of the parity of forces that have evolved between East and West and, as a consequence, with a serious damage to the cause of detente.

Speakers at Forum

LD281218 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Text] De Haan (Belgium), October 28, TASS--TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

Yet another working day ended on Saturday at the current forum of the European public for disarmament and security. Discussion groups had their meetings which discussed conceptions and principles of disarmament, military detente and security, questions of ending the arms race and of nuclear disarmament, prohibition of all types of weapons of mass destruction, the problem of military detente and disarmament in Europe, socio-economic aspects of disarmament.

The discussions, concrete and businesslike, have revealed that most of the participants in that major political meeting are fully aware of the exceeding importance of the present moment when the destinies of detente are imperilled by plans of deploying in Western Europe a new American missile-nuclear weapon. This was stressed in their meetings by representatives of the United States, Spain, Austria, Greece, Denmark, Italy, Bulgaria, Poland and other countries.

Security cannot be built on damaging the security of others. It is important that every new step in the sphere of disarmament should replenish and consolidate the earlier-taken constructive decisions and should promote detente, said Soviet representative V. Falin. The public should be invariably and correctly informed of the significance of disarmament in insuring a peaceful future of the peoples.

Canadian representative G. Sheifer has said, among other things, that the equillibrium of forces is a generally-recognized fact. He has emphasized that the political situation insistently calls for reducing the level of military confrontation, but not for intensifying the arms race.

Portugal's former President, General F. Da Costa Gomes has made stress on the need of preventing a nuclear war holocaust. Realization of the NATO plans and deployment in Europe of American cruise missiles and Pershing-2 missiles would upset the existing East-West equillibrium of forces. He welcomed Leonid Brezhnev's proposals on measures of military detente and qualified them as "valuable and positive."

The new military programmes of the United States and the NATO bloc are incompatible with the efforts aimed at limiting the arms race, said V. Zagladin, member of the Soviet delegation. He has pointed out that the Soviet Union stands for preservation of the parity of the forces in Europe, but at a much lower level of confrontation than now. The USSR is not going to attack anybody, and it does not threaten anybody, and it is not going to threaten anybody. The USSR stands for constructive negotiations on a broad range of questions of military detente and expects a reply from Western countries to its new initiatives.

Professor Sch. Dernberg (GDR) called upon the participants in the forum to invigorate the efforts of the public in order to oppose the arms psychosis. The undoubted priority should be given to reduction of troops and armaments in Europe.

A number of the participants in the forum raised the question of expanding the measures of trust between states in the military sphere. Emphasized in this connection was the significance of the latest Soviet proposals. This was, specifically, stressed by the French representative R. Piquet. He emphasized that these proposals open up real prospects of fruitful negotiations, that they accord with the letter and the spirit of the Final Act of the all-European conference.

Speaking of the need to end the arms race, many speakers stressed the need of curbing, in the first place, the nuclear arms race with simultaneous reduction of other types of weapons. The participants in the forum spoke about a possibility of creating non-nuclear zones in some parts of Europe, advanced other ideas which, in their view, would make it possible to advance towards universal and complete disarmament under an effective international control.

The arms race depletes material resources of states, aggravates the socio-economic problems. Secretary of the Belgian Socialist Party on international questions D. Debune pointed to the link between the build-up of military production and economic problems. He said that the U.S. military policy is largely attributed to the crisis of the capitalist system, Washington's desire to out internal difficulties and contradictions in the country through the build-up naments.

Security Forum Ends

LD2818Z5 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Text] De-Haan, Belgium, October 28, TASS--The forum of the European public for disarmament and security ended here. The forum that lasted for three days was attended by over 300 representatives of 29 European countries, the United States and Canada, of the United Nations Organization and 19 other international organizations.

This major political meeting enabled people of different political convictions and views to exchange opinions on burning problems of our time--the problems of ending the arms race and ensuring durable peaceful future for peoples.

The discussions that were held had concrete and businesslike nature. This shows that the participants in the forum were clearly aware that the destinies of detente can be threatened as a result of plans of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles weapons in Western Europe.

The exchange of opinions was held in four groups for discussions. Their representatives set out at the final plenary meeting the main conclusions of the participants in the forum. Canon Raymond Goor of Belgium, the leader of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation, who presided over the meeting, summed up the results of the discussion and analysed these conclusions.

For all peoples, particularly European peoples, negotiations are the only decisive factor of security, says a press communique of the forum on the results of the meeting that was circulated here. It is necessary to continue adhering to the method of negotiations which resulted in the signing of the SALT II treaty, and unilateral initiatives must not change the balance of forces or lead to the stepping up of the arms race.

The document stresses that all European governments that bear special, particular responsibility and run the risk most of all in case of new conflicts must be drawn into participation in the system of negotiations. This is an earnest of the success of the Madrid meeting and of an early convocation of a European conference on questions of military detente. It would then be possible to reach new agreements pertaining, on the one hand, to reduction of nuclear and conventional armaments and armed forces in central Europe, and on the other, to banning and destruction of chemical weapons and other types of mass annihilation weapons.

The discussions at the forum, the press communique says, revealed the effects of the arms race on the situation of the working people: unemployment and inflation, the growing cost of living, squandering of energy. The participants in the forum agreed with the conclusion of United Nations experts who proved that the switching of the war industry to civilian lines can create additionally 25 per cent of new jobs and commodity products, which is economically warranted and beneficial for entire mankind.

The delegates emphasized particularly the connections between the cutting of the military spending and assistance that industrialised states must give to developing countries, specifically for combatting hunger and child mortality.

Broad concrete actions of the public, just as educating up people in the spirit of peace, are now becoming more vital tasks than ever, says the press communique. This presupposes the struggle against the poisoning of minds with militaristic propaganda. This also requires giving to the public concrete information about mortal danger with which mankind is faced with the emergence of ever new types of armaments, having ever greater range and lightning-speed striking power.

Analyst Commentary

LD292148 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

["The Voice of the Public"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 29, TASS--TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

The broad public, people of different political views are becoming increasingly aware of the dangerous situation now shaping in Europe as a result of Pentagon-imposed plans of deploying in Western Europe new American missile-nuclear weapons bound to change in NATO's favour the balance of forces on the continent. The convincing testimony of this is a representative forum of the European public for disarmament and security which has ended in De Haan (Belgium). Taking part in that forum were more than 300 representatives from 29 countries of Europe, the United States and Canada.

It is insistently necessary to work for reduction in the level of military confrontation, but not for escalation of the arms race on the Continent--this is the keynote of speeches made at the forum by representatives of different political views and trends, which reflect the opinion of the public of their countries. It was noted that security cannot be built on damaging security of others. The participants in the forum actively welcomed the measures of military detente put forward by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin. It was emphasised that the Soviet Union stands for the preservation of the parity of forces in Europe, but at a much lower level of confrontation as compared with the present. Exactly such an approach creates prospects for fruitful negotiations, many participants in the forum pointed out.

To all peoples, particularly the peoples of Europe, the negotiations are the only decisive factor of security, stresses the final document of the forum. It is necessary to stick, as before, to the method of negotiations which led to the signing of the SALT II treaty, and unilateral initiatives should not change the balance of forces or lead to intensification of the arms race. All governments of Europe should be drawn to the system of negotiations, the document points out.

The discussion held at the forum has reaffirmed once again the pernicious effect of the arms race on the position of the working people, it entails a rise in the cost of living and waste of energy. It was also noted that there is a direct link between reduction in military expenditures and assistance which industrial states should render the developing countries, including for combating starvation and infant mortality.

The participants in the forum drew attention to the need of struggle against brain poisoning by the militarist propaganda.

There can be no doubt that the De Haan forum which emphasised the great role of the public in promoting detente in the military field will help broaden on the continent the movement against NATO's dangerous plans.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD262214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program with Valeriy Ivanovich Kosovan, All-Union radio foreign policy commentator; Lev Semenovich Semeyko, candidate of military sciences; and Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS observer]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Good day, esteemed comrades. In preparing for this broadcast we selected and analysed about 1,000 letters, and half of them in one way or another touch on the problem of military detente in Europe. Such attention is understandable for European security is a kind of pivot of present day international life. The new Soviet peace proposals put forward in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech in Berlin just happen to be directed at strengthening the process of detente in Europe. Letters approving this initiative continue to be sent in to our broadcast. Such letters have been sent, for instance, by (Konstantin Fedorovich Kosinov) from the town of Labinsk, Comrade (Polayev) from the town of Uralsk, and many others. The letters received by us from radio listeners contain a number of questions concerning both political and military aspects of the Soviet proposals. This is the first subject of our broadcast.

Today we will also be talking about the referendums in the Spanish provinces of Catalonia and the Basque country and about the development of the political situation in the Near East. We will also be answering other questions asked by you. In front of me I have a letter from (Sergey Vasilyevich Shamilov) from Kaliningrad. He asks: Is there any sense at all from the purely military point of view for NATO to develop the so-called Eurostrategic missiles if one takes into account the fact that NATO has in any case vast stockpiles of missiles? We have asked Lev Semenovich Semeyko, candidate of military sciences, to answer this question. Over to you, Lev Semenovich.

Eurostrategic Missiles

[Semeyko] Of course, if one takes into account the nuclear might which NATO has already accumulated and all the more the need to reduce the level of nuclear confrontation, then there is no point at all in Western Europe developing new medium-range missiles either from the political or military points of view. In fact, out of the 8,000 nuclear weapons [boyepripas] which the United States has at its disposal in Europe, more than 2,000, according to Western estimates, can be delivered to the western part of the territory of the Soviet Union. This is in addition to those 10,000 strategic nuclear weapons [boyepripas] which are located on the U.S. mainland and on submarines in the oceans. This does not include the nuclear potential which the U.S. allies have.

[Kosovan] Nevertheless, a new nuclear spiral is being planned. Plans are being made to deploy in Europe almost 600 Pershing-2 missiles and cruise missiles.

[Semeyko] This, too, apparently, needs to be defined more precisely on one point. It seems that this is not at all 600 nuclear weapons, as one might think, but considerably more. Actually, it would be more correct to speak of 600 launching installations for missiles, and this is a difference. For a launching installation is a platform from which missiles can be launched one after another. At least several such missiles can be stocked at every installation. In particular, there are now 108 Pershing-1 launching installations on the territory of the FRG. The Western press reports that 5 missiles each are stocked in every one of them, and this, if one multiplies, comes to 640 [as heard] missiles. Such stockpiling quotas can also be stipulated for every Pershing-2 launching installation.

If the new missiles are, in addition, multiple charge ones, that is if they have heads with several warheads, and such plans are being nurtured, then it is clear that for all intents and purposes additional hundreds of even, what is more probably, thousands of nuclear weapons can be delivered to the territory of the Soviet Union. To this one must add, it seems, thousands of nuclear charges which could be delivered by cruise missiles. This, one must assume, is the true scale of the buildup. These calculations are not quoted by the NATO nuclear planners and it evidently would not be to their advantage to take into account the confrontation which the NATO plans to develop new missiles give rise to in Europe.

[Kosovan] Lev Semenovich, even if 600 missiles appeared in Europe, that is precisely one each for every launching installation, the strategic situation would change sharply for at present an approximate nuclear balance has been established here.

[Semeyko] Approximately means not exactly. In some areas the West is stronger and in some the East is stronger. Any advantages one side might have are covered by the advantages of the other side, and this makes it possible to speak of an approximate balance. The deployment in Europe of so-called Euromissiles, that is NATO medium-range missiles, would wreck this balance and not only on the European Continent but also in the USSR-U.S. link. For a Eurostrategic potential, whatever its scale, would be added to the U.S. strategic potential. The Soviet Union could not, of course, remain indifferent to this. It would be forced to undertake the necessary retaliatory measures. It is difficult to understand the West's logic. If the correlation of forces in Europe supposedly does not suit it, then it would seem there is nothing more simple than to sit down at a negotiations table with the Soviet Union and to discuss these problems. There is a basis for discussion. The Soviet Union agrees to definite quantitative reductions in its medium-range nuclear means in exchange for the nondeployment of new Euromissiles by the NATO bloc. The only thing needed is fundamental agreement for the Soviet proposal. Instead of this, the idea of a new round in the arms race is being urgently pushed through. Let us suppose that the West was successful in executing this idea. What would the prospects be? The West is carrying out a qualitative and quantitative spiral, the Soviet Union will respond to this with retaliatory measures and the balance will again be restored. But where do we have a guarantee that some time in the middle or the second half of the 1980's the West will not again create a hullabaloo about Soviet military supremacy and will not again demand another spiral. Would this then go on without end? For this in essence is the alternative which the United States and NATO plan to choose. But this is a hopeless and extraordinarily dangerous path. The more weapons there are, then the greater is the risk in the final analysis, of a nuclear conflict. As a minimum the spiral in the arms race now being planned would mean a heavy blow to detente.

The Soviet Union is offering the sole true solution. Say stop here and now to the nuclear arms race in Europe, reach agreement on all matters of mutual concern regarding nuclear confrontation and then, again in concord, reduce its level.

The Western public is being intimidated with the statement that the development of the SS-20 missile, as the new Soviet medium-range missile is called in the West, allegedly means that the USSR has acquired nuclear supremacy. It, they allege, can strike any point in Europe from Naples to Edinburgh. This is what THE FINANCIAL TIMES says, for instance. But this is a naive argument.

Is it possible that the Soviet Union, which created intercontinental missiles already 20 years ago, has not been capable until now to strike European objectives. Or another thing, it is claimed that the total number of Soviet warheads aimed at the NATO countries is increasing, as the Washington POST puts it. But if one even conditionally says that this is the case, then is it really reasonable that the NATO strategists would like to not only maintain the existing, in their estimates, twofold supremacy of the West in the number of so-called tactical nuclear weapons but would even like to increase this supremacy. [sentence as heard] This approach by the West in estimating Soviet defensive measures is incorrect. The improvement carried out of Soviet medium-range means have only consolidated--and I would like to stress consolidated--the nuclear balance in Europe. Many objective observers abroad admit this. The Soviet Union carried out the qualitative development of its weaponry systems while at the same time reducing the number of nuclear medium-range means.

[Kosovan] In other words this was not an upward spiral but a balanced and sensible--from the point of view of maintaining the balance--strengthening of the Soviet nuclear potential.

[Semeyko] If one is speaking of the military-strategic aspect of NATO designs for deploying Euromissiles, then generally speaking one might say in brief: This is not at all an aspiration to level out the nuclear balance, as it is being said, but an attempt to acquire nuclear supremacy. It is difficult to view this as being anything else. This is a question of obviously banking on the application of nuclear arms in a conflict if it proves impossible to avoid one. The chain of actions of the United States and NATO, on the European Continent alone recently, speaks for itself. Here we have both a rejection of proposals made by the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty as a whole not to be the first to use nuclear and conventional weapons by all states which took part in the Helsinki conference, but on the contrary the announcement that the United States must be ready, in the appropriate situation, to use nuclear weapons, and to be the first at that. Here we also have the refusal, stretching over many years, to discuss at SALT I and SALT II the matter of the coordinated limitation and reduction of U.S. nuclear frontline forces, and on the contrary to build up these forces. Finally we have the present planning for the nuclear rearming of the nuclear forces in Europe. What we have here is a consistent and highly risky policy. However, there are still opportunities for reviewing such a policy. It is still not too late to form an unbiased attitude toward the new Soviet peace initiative and to admit its expediency. This would be the only sensible solution.

Operation Condor

[Kosovan] (Yaroslavskiy) from Yalta, (Novikov) from Tashkent and many others ask us to talk about the Condor Organization, its aims, composition and activity. We answer you.

Operation Condor: This is the code name of a secret terrorist organization with headquarters in Chile. It includes secret police staff from six Latin American military dictatorships--Chile, Paraguay, and a number of other states. They concluded an agreement between themselves to carry out terrorist operations against their common enemies residing in foreign countries. This happened in 1975. Certain data on the existence and activity of Condor are contained in a report by the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate. Although this report is stamped top secret its contents were partially leaked to the press the other day.

A branch of the organization was founded in Miami in the United States. Condor's most sensational affair was the murder in September 1976 of Orlando Letelier, Chile's former minister of foreign affairs in the Allende government. It happened in the very center of Washington, at Sheridan Circle, in an area of embassies, fashionable hotels and houses. Quite a lot was written in our press about the murder of Letelier and the trial, or rather the comedy trial, of those who took part in the attempt on his life. But there has been no direct mention of Condor as yet in connection with this.

The U.S. Senate committee report quotes an extract from a secret FBI report which says the following: It is very likely that the murder of Orlando Letelier was perpetrated by the (?third phase) group. This is a special Condor formation which carries out terrorist actions. According to the report, Chilean intelligence agents to this day freely penetrate U.S. territory using false passports.

Catalonia, Basque Referendum

[Kosovan] A listener asks about the referendum in Catalonia and the Basque country. The referendum you write about has just taken place. It was held yesterday, and the preliminary results became known today. We have asked the TASS political observer, Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, to comment on these results. Over to you, Anatoliy Andreyevich.

[Krasikov] The possibility o. a relative peaceful transition from one order to another would not have become a reality without the changes that have taken place in the ruling camp itself. They have taken place at an equal pace with the narrowing of the social base of Francoism.

[Kosovan] What would happen if Catalonia and the Basque country did not receive national autonomy?

[Krasikov] Well, given the present tendencies in the evolution of the domestic political situation in Spain, I think that this would be simply impossible. It would be tantamount to going back to the policy and practice of Francoism.

[Kosovan] In light of all you have said, the fact that in yesterday's referendum many voters, especially in the Basque country, did not go to the polls--that is abstained from voting--seems to call for an explanation.

[Krasikov] Well, I think Valeriy Ivanovich, that the phenomenon has several causes. First of all, one should probably note that a certain wariness on the part of the voters has begun to make itself felt. Just consider that during 40 years of Francoism, they were not once--I stress, not once--consulted. Not counting the parody referendum on the monarchy--a parody played out with the sole aim of giving a semblance of legitimacy to General Franco's personal power. Now, for 3 consecutive years Spaniards have been invited to the polls to vote 6 times.

[Kosovan] Evidently, some voters reason more or less that whether they turn out to vote or not, they will get autonomy anyway.

[Krasikov] Perhaps that is more or less what happened. Now, other regions of Spain are in line for autonomy. I think this is a sort of reflection, or a reaction to the excessive centralization of power under the dictatorship, so that Spain will evidently soon consist entirely of autonomous regions.

[Kosovan] And is that a good thing?

[Krasikov] Well, in the present circumstances it is, in my view, the only correct solution.

[Kosovan] What brought about the adoption by the U.S. Congress of some onesided amendments to the previously agreed Panamanian-U.S. treaty on the Panama Canal? This question is from Comrade (Zhukov) from Penza.

Panamanian-U.S. Treaty Amendments

As you know, on 1 October the process to restore Panama's state sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone, which had been controlled by the United States since 1903, began. This process will proceed by stages and will be completed by the year 2,000. At the same time, there exist in the United States forces which are inclined even today to view the Panama Canal as U.S. property. They are always making new attempts to hinder the implementation of the treaty signed in 1977 following 14 years of difficult talks, and already ratified by both sides. Another such attempt was made during the discussion of a bill in the U.S. Congress on financing the U.S.-Panamanian administrative organ which will have to manage the canal until its complete handover to Panama. The conservative caucus organization of ultrarightwingers resorted to straight blackmail in order to make the legislators incline toward their side. It announced the allocation of $1 million for the purpose of furthering the defeat at the elections next year of those legislators who refused to support the conservatives' policy. Strangely enough, the threat worked. The ultrarightwingers managed to have added to the financing bill amendments which in essence put the very content of the treaties on the Panama Canal in doubt. One of the amendments, for example, gives the U.S. President the right to establish military control over the canal in the event that its security is threatened.

Royo, the Panamanian President, has said on this matter in a letter to the U.S. President, that Panama will implement its rights and duties regarding the Panama Canal exclusively on the basis of the Panamanian-U.S. treaties, and no laws adopted after the signing of those documents can change them.

Probably trying to make the Panamanians more agreeable, Washington, under pressure from the ultras, not so long ago dispatched an airborne landing brigade to the canal zone. Although this step is passed off by Washington as a normal exercise, it is seen in Panama and other Latin American countries as a form of pressure on Panama.

RACHKOV COMMENTARY ON PETRODOLLARS, NEOCOLONIALISM

LD291145 Moscow EKONIMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 43, Signed to Press 15 Oct 79 p 21 LD

[Observer B. Rachkov article under the Rubric "Petrodollars and Neocolonialism": "In the World of Capitalism"]

[Text] At the recent sixth nonalined conference in Havana many of its participants voiced great anxiety at the present ways in which the so-called petrodollars are being used. What is meant by petrodollars is that proportion of the revenue the OPEC developing states receive which is, as yet, finding no application in these countries themselves and goes onto the foreign markets.

The owners of petrodollars--state institutions and private citizens of the OPEC countries--are investing their surplus money at particular interest rates in the banks of the West European countries, the United States and Japan, buying plots of land and other real estate in these countries, and purchasing shares in international monopolies and state treasury notes.

According to the calculations of the Morgan Guarantee Trust--a U.S. bank enjoying authority in business circles--the petrodollars invested by the start of 1979 in the Western countries' banks, real estate, state securities and share capital totalled almost $200 billion. This is more than one-third of the revenue received by all OPEC countries in the 5 years since the neocolonial system--whereby the monopolies assimilated profits from the sale of their "black gold" began to break down in 1973. Incidentally, this sum is also almost three times the revenue which the imperialist monopolies siphon back into their states every year from the developing countries with the aid of traditional tools of exploitation like direct private investments and shackling loans.

To judge by the calculations of the aforementioned Morgan Guarantee Trust, the bulk of petrodollars (about $170 billion) was invested in the West by those OPEC countries which adhere to private-ownership, that is the capitalist system of economic management. These countries are primarily Qatar, which has invested $5 billion in the West, Kuwait, which has invested $38 billion, the United Arab Emirates--$21 billion, and Saudi Arabia--$77 billion; the shah's regime was a major investor of petrodollars, investing $26 billion in the imperialist countries.

But the states which adhere to a socialist orientation and other OPEC countries carrying out progressive socioeconomic transformations are finding useful application for the bulk of their oil revenue in their own countries. In particular Algeria, Iraq and Libya are successfully developing the national sector of their economies, improving the living standard of broad sections of the working population and rendering tangible assistance for the economic, and political liberation of other developing countries. A number of OPEC countries, implementing large-scale national economic projects, are even obliged to turn to foreign sources of finance. In particular Algeria, according to the Morgan Guarantee Trust, has borrowed about $6 billion on foreign markets, but their repayment is fully guaranteed by the success of the national economy.

According to the FINANCIAL TIMES, the newspaper of British business circles, the aid rendered by all OPEC countries to young states over the past 5 years totaled $26 billion. However substantial this sum may be, representatives of the developing states note, it is only 15 percent of the size of the OPEC countries' investments in the industrially developed capitalist countries.

From the viewpoint of bourgeois reality in which man preys on man, and where the rich seek to become even richer, the transfer of such an enormous quantity of petrodollars from the zone of the young states to the imperialist countries seems perfectly logical. A new business has even arisen in the West to extort revenue from the OPEC countries and use the money as "donors' blood" for the capitalist economy which is suffering from various crisis ailments.

But from the viewpoint of the interests of the national liberation movement, the neocolonialists' attempts to appropriate the fruits of that movement's recent victory over the Western oil monopolies is one of the gravest injustices caused by imperialism.

This injustice is acquiring a truly sinister nature if you consider that at the same time the neocolonialists have sharply activated their efforts to kindle discord artificially among the OPEC countries and also between them and other young states and are now using the supply of increasingly large quantities of arms to both the former and the latter in exchange for increasingly large sums of petrodollars. According to foreign observers' calculations, this "militarist pump" has siphoned over $40 billion out of the Persian Gulf region to the West in the past 5 years alone. [paragraph continues]

To judge by the materials of the sixth nonalined conference, this sum alone would be enough to construct about 80,000 schools for over 50 million children or to construct almost 8 million apartments to house approximately 40 million people.

A number of delegates at the sixth nonalined conference described the petrodollar problem--increasingly aggravated by the neocolonialists' intrigues--as a serious and possibly the hardest test for the young states' solidarity. Zambian President Kaunda called for the elaboration of a joint strategy for using surplus funds from individual developing countries primarily in the interests of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

At the same time, as F. Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, noted in his speech at the 34th UN General Assembly Session that the Havana conference rebuffed the attempts by some developed capitalist states to use the energy problem to split the developing countries' ranks. The conference noted that the multinational oil corporations want to shift the blame for the present critical situation in the capitalist world onto the oil-exporting developing countries.

The vigorous appeals in Havana to the OPEC countries met with a definite response at the conference of these countries' finance ministers held at the end of September in Vienna. It decided to somewhat increase the OPEC special fund for the least developed countries and to allocate $100 million to them for their payments for imported energy resources. The young states' press assesses this gesture as a manifestation of solidarity whose consolidation accords with the goals of the peoples' national liberation struggle.

[This item also includes the following table:]

Oil Extraction and Oil Revenue in OPEC Countries

	Oil Extraction (1) in 1978 (million tons)	Oil Revenue (2) for the 5-Year Period (1974-1978) (billion dollars)
Algeria	59	20.9
Venezuela	108	35.9
Gabon	11	2.7
Indonesia	82	23.0
Iraq	115	41.1
Iran	255	99.8
Qatar	24	18.2
Kuwait	110	41.1
Libya	95	36.1
Nigeria	95	41.8
United Arab Emirates	90	35.5
Saudi Arabia	410	160.0
Ecuador	10	2.3

(Note 1), (Calculated from the figures of the British journal PETROLEUM ECONOMIST).

(Note 2), (Calculated from the figures of the PETROLEUM ECONOMIST and the WORLD FINANCIAL MARKETS SURVEY published by the Morgan Guarantee Trust).

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY SEMINAR HELD IN GENEVA

LD242002 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, October 24, TASS--A seminar on international development strategy has ended its work by adopting an appeal to the U.N. General Assembly's special session to be held in 1980.

Taking part in the seminar were representatives of the United Nations, specialised institutions of UNCTAD and ILO, the Organization of African Unity and also the Organization for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity. The appeal emphasizes that goals of world economic and social development cannot be attained without the deepening and materialisation of detente, without the limitation and then, full termination of the arms race. International economic relations can be reconstructed and social and economic progress can be attained only in conditions of peace, in an atmosphere of trust between all countries. Disarmament, the document points out, would release additional resources for mankind, specifically for the implementation of the objectives which developing countries set to themselves.

The appeal stresses the pressing need of a fundamental revision of the present international economic relations and establishment of a new world economic order which is particularly important to developing countries.

The authors of the document stressed the need of controlling the activities of transnational corporations in developing countries in order to eliminate adverse consequences of the sway of foreign capital in the economy of those countries. They call upon the United Nations to comprehensively promote the development of trade between countries with different socio-economic systems and emphasize the importance of cooperation between developing countries and socialist states.

The appeal notes that the Organization for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity which initiated the seminar has been consistently and persistently fighting for ensuring the vital interests of the peoples of these continents.

ACADEMICIAN RUMYANTSEV, PROFESSOR GROMYKO ADDRESS CONFERENCE

LD250917 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "Meeting of Africanists"]

[Text] The third all-union African studies conference opened in Moscow's House of Scientists 15 October. Taking part in the conference are economists, historians, sociologists, lawyers and other experts engaged in the study of problems relating to the African Continent and to Soviet-African relations, representatives of public organizations and practical institutions and the ambassadors of African states. Scientists from a number of socialist and African countries are also taking part in the conference's work. The conference was opened by Acad A.M. Rumyantsev. A paper on "Africa in the Modern World" was read by Prof A. A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on African Problems and director of the African Institute.

The representatives of the scientific public and also E.A. Lang'at, Kenya's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, congratulated Africa Institute workers on the 20th anniversary of this leading Soviet African studies center.

OPENING OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION FORUM NOTED

LD261511 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Transportation Problems Discussed"]

[Text] The prospects for the development of all types of transport, the optimum distribution of freight among them, the enhancement of the effectiveness of the fuel used and other questions are the focus of attention at the International Scientific Conference "Long-Distance Transportation," which opened in Moscow 15 October.

As well as Soviet specialists, colleagues from the socialist states, West European countries, Japan, Canada and the United States are taking part in the conference.

The conference is being held by the International Economic Association.

WHO DRUG SEMINAR OPENS IN MOSCOW, CONTINUES IN DUSHANBE

LD261541 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 9 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "International Seminar in Dushanbe"]

[Text] On 8 October the WHO international seminar on "Topical Problems of Present-Day Narcology," which opened the day before in Moscow, continued its work in Dushanbe. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Venezuela, Greece, Cyprus, Britain, the United States, Switzerland and Asian and African developing countries are taking part in it together with Soviet specialists.

The republic's health minister, I.A. Sazhenin, delivered a report on the achievements of Tadzhikistan's people's health service during the years of Soviet power.

Those taking part in the seminar listened with interest to a report from Prof M.G. Gulyamov, chief psychiatrist and chief narcologist of the Tadzhik SSR Ministry of Health, entitled "The History and Present State of the Fight Against Drug Addiction in Tadhikistan."

S.R. Abdullayev, head of the chief pharmaceutical administration of health, spoke in his report of the development of the pharmaceutical service network and the organization of control over the use of narcotics in Tadhikistan.

R.Yu. Yusufbekov, deputy chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers, and E.A. Babayan, leader of our country's psychiatric and narcological services and chief administrator and chairman of the standing committee on drugs control of the USSR Ministry of Health, are taking part in the work of the seminar.

ASSOCIATION FOR FRIENDSHIP WITH SOUTH, SOUTHEAST ASIA FORMED

LD291357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Friendship Association Formed"]

[Text] An association for friendship with peoples of South and Southeast Asian countries has been formed in the Soviet Union. A meeting of representatives of the public held in Moscow on 22 October was devoted to this event.

The speakers mentioned with satisfaction the successful development of relations with South and Southeast Asian countries in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres. The unanimously adopted resolution points out that the aim of the new association is to promote the development of friendship, trust and mutual understanding with peoples of South and Southeast Asian countries in the interests of peace and security, to acquaint the public of these countries with the life, work and culture of the Soviet people and the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy.

The meeting's participants elected the association's board. V.A. Baltiyskiy, chairman of the USSR Union of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Executive Committee was elected president.

VIENNA CONFERENCE ON PROTECTING NUCLEAR MATERIALS ENDS

LD292344 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, October 29, TASS--The conference which elaborated an international convention on physical protection of nuclear materials has ended here. The conference was attended by representatives of 58 countries as well as of a number of international organizations.

The convention will be opened for signing on March 3, 1980, at Vienna and New York simultaneously. As is pointed out in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the document elaborated will contribute to consolidating the regime of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, constituting an important step in the international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

VENICE SEMINAR ON MEDITERRANEAN SECURITY CONCLUDES

LD292350 Moscow TASS in English 2219 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Rome, October 29, TASS--An international seminar to discuss the problems of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean completed its deliberations in Venice. The seminar, sponsored by the Italian forum for security and cooperation in Europe and the Mediterranean, was attended by parliamentarians, representatives of parties and public organizations of France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Algeria and other Mediterranean countries.

The seminar participants expressed their serious concern over the deterioration of the international situation in different areas of the world including in the Middle East as well as over the continuing arms race. They advocated consolidation of peace and development of cooperation between all states.

Speaking at the closing of the seminar, the president of the Italian forum T. Romanioli Carettoni noted that the problems of safeguarding security in the Mediterranean and other regions of the globe are closely interconnected. Without safeguarding security in the area of the Mediterranean, there can be no genuine security in Europe and vice versa, she stressed. T. Carettoni pointed to the need of continuing the process of detente.

A proposal was tabled at the seminar to convene an international conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, which might be attended by all states of the region and probably by other countries concerned.

GROMYKO, NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR MEET, DISCUSS U.S.-USSR TIES

LD261759 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1739 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 26 October, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Thomas Watson, the newly appointed U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union. In the course of the talks that took place, certain questions of Soviet-American relations were discussed.

Presentation of Credentials to Kuznetsov

LD291600 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Thomas Watson, U.S. ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin today.

On presenting his credentials today Watson said that the relations between the United States and Soviet Union are of central significance not only for the foreign policy and the interests of the national security of our countries, but also for the world and its stability as a whole. The U.S. Government and Americans as a whole, declared Watson, recognize the importance of the interrelations of the two countries, and it is necessary to strive for cooperation on a wide range of problems. There is no doubt, the ambassador continued, that the most significant event in the sphere of Soviet-American relations in the last few years was the conclusion of the SALT II talks and the Vienna summit meeting, during which Brezhnev and Carter signed the SALT II treaty.

In his reply speech, Comrade Kuznetsov said that the Soviet Union, guided by the program of peace put forward by the 24th CPSU Congress and developed at the 25th CPSU Congress, consistently works toward a decisive normalization of the international climate and the establishment and development of mutually advantageous cooperation with all countries, and is in favor of the halting of the arms race and disarmament and of all controversial international issues being resolved through negotiations. This course also determines the Soviet Union's principled line toward the United States. Comrade Kuznetsov indicated that the coming into force of the SALT II treaty will open the way to the working out of subsequent measures not only to limit but also to reduce strategic arms. He stressed the great significance of the USSR's new foreign-policy initiative put forward in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech in Berlin.

After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches, Kuznetsov and Watson had a talk.

CHINA

COMMENTARY ON PRC'S SUBVERSION AGAINST NEIGHBOR STATES

LD291754 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

["Expansionism in Action"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 29, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes:

The government of India has outlawed the activity of all organizations of armed separatists in north eastern Manipur State. The separatists trained in the Chinese territory and armed with Chinese weapons have declared on Beijing's instructions the aim of severing the state from India. China's aggressiveness against many South and South-East Asian countries is growing. The world press has published reports on Beijing's plan to set up in India's north east a puppet "independent" state of the Maoist type with the aim of getting an outlet to the Bay of Bengal. With this aim in view Beijing supports the separatist gangs in India's territory. The PRC military are continuing their provocations on the border with Socialist Vietnam. They have now succeeded the CIA in supporting the Meo tribes in Laos, which demand the country's partitioning. Beijing continues arms supplies to the remainders of the Pol Pot gangs, which found refuge in the areas of Thailand bordering on Kampuchea. The sending by Beijing of its agents into Indonesia has aroused serious concern in that country.

China's expansionism in the Asian Continent is assuming a particularly dangerous character, as this policy is pursued in collusion with U.S. imperialists. The way to such a collusion was opened as a result of "full normalisation of relations" between the USA and the PRC. At present Beijing and Washington ever more often coordinate their actions when it comes to joint moves threatening the sovereignty and security of the Asian peoples.

It is known, for example, that the special services of China and the USA are in close contact in their subversive anti-Indian activity in Bhutan and India's north eastern areas. The Pentagon's troops build up in Asia, in the Pacific and Indian Ocean now also has China's blessing. Beijing and Washington propaganda are actually unanimously trying to intimidate the South-East Asian countries, in the first place ASEAN, by the alleged Vietnamese threat, to drive a wedge between the members of that organization and the countries of Indochina. There is every evidence that Mao's successors intend in earnest to carry out the behests of their late "helmsman"--to lay their hands on South-East Asia with its extremely rich natural resources.

MOSCOW'S PUBLIC HOLDS SOIREE IN MEMORY OF CHINESE ACTOR

LD291407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Public Soiree"]

[Text] The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held a soiree to commemorate the famous Chinese actor Zhou Xinfang.

The speakers noted that Zhou Xinfang, an outstanding theatrical figure, visited the USSR in 1956 and was warmly welcomed by Soviet audiences. The great master of thespian art became a victim of the "Cultural Revolution". Present at the soiree were Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society activists, representatives of the capital's public and also PRC Embassy staff.

FURTHER REPORTS ON PAK'S DEATH, U.S. ACTIONS

Claims of U.S. Role in Murder

LD300518 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0410 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

["The End of a Dictator. Who's Next?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 30 October, TASS--TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Although Washington has officially stated that it considers the current events in Seoul "the internal affair of South Korea," the United States obviously fears that the murder of the dictator Pak Chong-hui may lead to "a further destabilization of the situation" in South Korea; in other words, a deepening of the already serious political crisis. That is why Washington is hurriedly taking measures, as the press notes, to put on a military demonstration.

U.S. troops in South Korea have been brought to a state of enhanced combat readiness. Ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet are being directed to South Korean waters. The 7th Fleet flagship, Blue Ridge, will reportedly arrive in Pusan on 30 October. It has been announced that in early November the strike aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk will also drop anchor there. At the same time Washington has assured Seoul that the United States "will continue to firmly fulfill its military obligations."

If the murder of Pak was first depicted as some kind of accident, the now dominant version in the U.S. press is that the Seoul dictator was the victim of a plot which sought to clear the way for a takeover by a new, "more flexible" regime. There is a grain of truth in this. Although Pak Chong-hui, as U.S. President Jimmy Carter stated, was a "reliable friend and steadfast ally" of the United States, recently, when the wave of antig vernment demonstrations increased sharply, the unprecedented measures taken by the regime to suppress parliamentary opposition led to a heightening of differences even within the ruling Seoul hierarchy itself. This could not but disturb the United States, which looks at South Korea primarily through the prism of its own military-strategic interests, seeing it as an important military bridgehead in the Far East. Therefore, it has not been ruled out that the murder of the Seoul dictator might have been a preventive act aimed at "modernizing" the Seoul political structure in such a way as to give more reliable protection to U.S. imperialist interests.

It is striking that not one government in South Korea has come to power in a way even remotely resembling a parliamentary democracy. The Pak Chong-hui regime came to power as a result of a military coup. It later introduced a dock-tailed [kutsiy] constitution and dragged through a bill on a state of emergency which was called upon to strengthen the regime's dictatorial base. The end of the dictator Pak Chong-hui was, generally speaking, the natural fate for a U.S. puppet. From the U.S. side there have been quite a few examples in which it has replaced its henchmen when they, having completed the U.S. dirty business, had already provided Washington with political ballast. But can this present altering of the nameplates in Seoul, despite the way in which it was done, avert the deepening of political and social disturbances in South Korea?

Flagship in Pusan

LD300826 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 30, TASS--The flagship Blue Ridge of the U.S. Seventh Fleet has arrived in the South Korean port of Pusan in the morning today.

According to a report of the KYODO news agency, on its board are Fleet Commander Vice Admiral H. Foley and high-ranking staff officers. The local observers assess this call as open U.S. interference in the home affairs of South Korea, in which political crisis is aggravating in connection with the mass actions of the population and the killing of dictatorial ruler Pak Chong-hui.

Korolev Commentary

OW300506 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 29 Oct 79 OW

[Text] The murder of South Korean President Pak Chong-hui was a premeditated act. This is the conclusion reached by the special committee investigating the incident in which the Seoul dictator was killed. In this connection commentator Korolev of this station writes as follows:

Judging from all factors involved, the South Korean authorities are now attempting to cover up the true motive in the Pak Chong-hui murder incident. According to a disclosure by an official spokesman of the Seoul Government, Kim Chae-kyu, director of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency, shot the dictator to death for fear that he might be deprived of his post. However, this explanation is hard to swallow.

In this connection, the news media are concentrating attention on the fact that the murder of the dictator took place immediately after the U.S. ambassador returned to Seoul from Washington. The U.S. Government had summoned him to Washington to express its dissatisfaction over developments in South Korea. In addition, they point out the fact that the U.S. ambassador and the director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency met only a few hours before the murder of Pak Chong-hui.

As indicated by news reports, Washington had misgivings about the unusually widespread indignation of people against South Korea's terrorist government. The discontent of the people grew so high those several days that it not only threatened to topple the dictatorial government itself but also to undermine U.S. interests in this country, which has turned into a military base.

The stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea is preventing the Korean people from realizing their cherished desire to establish a unified, peaceful and democratic nation. Moreover, the deadlocked domestic economy, runaway price hikes and the ruling clique's corruption are also fueling popular discontent in South Korea. To suppress popular discontent, the dictatorial regime resorted to the use of military force. An order was given to troops to shoot to kill any suspected participant in demonstrations.

The Hong Kong newspaper NEW EVENING POST directly indicated that the United States stands behind the recent incident in South Korea. The paper New York DAILY NEWS stressed that the murder of Pak Chong-hui was a plot to establish a new, more flexible leadership in the Seoul Government.

The whole of South Korea is now placed under martial law. In effect, power has been shifted to the military command in South Korea. Prime Minister Choe Kyu-ha was appointed acting president. He hurriedly issued a statement in which he pledged that there will be no changes in the relationship between South Korea and the United States. The U.S. occupationist forces in South Korea have also assumed a combat-readiness posture. At the same time, words are issued from Washington, warning foreign countries not to interfere in South Korea. As is widely known, however, only the United States made and is still making such interference.

Japanese, DPRK Press Reports

LD291510 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 29, TASS--According to reports from Seoul, a spokesman for the U.S. military command announced that the Blue Ridge, the flagship of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, will call at South Korea's Pusan port on October 30, and on November 5 will be joined by the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk. Earlier, the 38-thousand strong American corps stationed in the south of the Korean Peninsula was alerted. The nearest reconnaissance planes have been sent there.

These moves of the Pentagon are assessed here as a demonstration of U.S. military support for the South Korean military junta, which succeeded dictator Pak Chong-hui.

According to reports of Japanese newspapers, General J. Wickham, commander of the joint U.S.-South Korean Armed Forces, held an urgent meeting with Seoul's Defence Minister No Chae-hyon and Chairman of the South Korean Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee General Chong Sung-hwa. Newspapers note that shortly before Pak Chong-hui was killed, General J. Wickham urgently flew to Washington.

Dictator Pak Chong-hui, who became too odious a figure even for Washington was removed by the South Korean secret police acting directly under the guidance of the U.S. CIA. The recent popular unrest, which assumed an usually broad character, threatened not only the Pak Chong-hui regime, but, which is the main thing, frightened Washington most of all, could deal a blow to the U.S. positions in South Korea and the Far East aasa whole. This obviously decided Pak Chong-hui's fate.

Pyongyang, October 29, TASS--The newspaper RODONG SINMUN writes in its commentary: The killing of Pak Chong-hui by his own subordinates could also be a preventive action by certain behind-the-stage forces. Its aim was to prevent the overthrow of the fascist regime as a result of popular uprising. But the political chaos and social problems cannot be thus resolved. The struggle of the people will undoubtedly intensify, and differences will also grow among the chiefs of the puppet clique.

RESIGNATION OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT NOTED

LD300738 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 30, TASS--A special session of Japan's parliament was opened here. The main item of the agenda is the election of a new prime minister following the October seventh elections to the lower chamber of Parliament.

The resignation of the entire government, headed by Prime Minister M. Ohira, has announced at today's meeting of Japan's Cabinet of ministers.

As a rule, the new premier is elected on the first day of the special session of parliament. This time the election of a new head of government may well be postponed to a later date because of the struggle for power that flared up inside the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

The opposition inside the Liberal Democratic Party demands that Ohira acknowledge his responsibility for the party's defeat at the elections to the lower chamber of parliament and does not stand for prime minister.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON CAMBODIAN SITUATION

ID230635 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] [Sobolev] This week Western as well as Beijing propaganda paid particular attention to the situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, sparing no color or words in the depiction of the economic difficulties of that country. What are the actual problems of People's Kampuchea and how are they being solved? This is the topic for a report we proposed to our correspondent in Southeast Asia, Eduard Bukovskiy.

[Bukovskiy] The People's Republic of Kampuchea, overcoming great difficulties, is gradually, step by step, advancing toward rebirth and toward building a new life. (?Kampuchean) towns have come to life. Market trading has resumed throughout the country. Trains have started running from Phnom Penh to the port of Kompong Som. Finally, at the end of September the new school year started all over the country. Hundreds of thousands of children again sat down at their desks after a 4-year break. These are undoubtedly important triumphs of the revolutionary rule.

[Sobolev] Nevertheless, the imperialist circles in the West and the Chinese leadership are trying to hush them up or distort them.

[Bukovskiy] They both follow an obstructionist course with regard to the sole lawful government of Kampuchea, the People's Revolutionary Council. It is no secret that the Beijing authorities are rendering military and other material assistance to the remnants of the routed Pol Pot army hiding out in mountains and jungles and from time to time carrying out bandit sallies into villages and on roads.

[Sobolev] This undoubtedly renders the obviously difficult situation in the republic even more complex.

[Bukovskiy] Yes, indeed. It is not an easy situation and the difficulties with provisions are a direct result of the policy of economic ruin of the country which was conducted by the former Pol Pot regime. At the same time, Western and, in unison with it, Beijing propaganda are trying to put the blame for the current difficult situation concerning food supplies on the people's revolutionary regime. Ever more vociferous voices can be heard blaming Vietnam, too, for this. In connection with this Western propaganda is trying to turn the issue of the food supply (?situation) in Kampuchea into a pretext for active intervention in the internal affairs of this country.

[Sobolev] Whereby they allege that famine, literally, is threatening the country. Is this actually the case?

[Bukovskiy] In fact, although the situation is difficult, there is no famine. Fraternal socialist countries have come to the assistance of the Kampuchean people and are rendering effective help to the people of Kampuchea. All this assistance is being rendered both by air and by sea. A few days ago three Soviet vessels brought food, medicines, tractors, motor vehicles and other equipment to Kampuchea. One of them reached Phnom Penh directly along the Mekong River. In all, socialist countries have already delivered more than 200,000 tons of food to Kampuchea.

[Sobolev] As far as is known, agriculture production in Kampuchea itself is also being successfully restored.

[Bukovskiy] Kampuchean peasants are now continuing their efforts to grow a good crop of rice on an area in excess of 550,000 hectares. On an area of more than 100,000 hectares additional crops have been planted, such as corn, sweet potatoes and manioc.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MARKOVIC VISIT TO USSR

Talks With Kuznetsov

LD261349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Yugoslav Parliamentarians in Moscow"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin 23 October a group of Yugoslav parliamentarians headed by D. Markovic, president of the Federal Assembly and member of the LCY Central Committee.

Questions of Soviet-Yugoslav relations and also certain international problems were broached during the friendly conversation.

V.V. Kuznetsov noted that the two countries' cooperation in politics, economics, culture and other spheres is developing successfully. Visits and summit meetings and the joint documents signed during these meetings by L.I. Brezhnev and J. Broz Tito are the reliable basis of this cooperation. He stressed that, despite differences of approach to certain international problems, the commonality of objectives in the struggle for peace, detente, the independence of all countries and peoples and social progress is of determining significance in Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

We believe that interparliamentary ties are also required to play a considerable role in developing Soviet-Yugoslav relations, V.V. Kuznetsov went on to say. We hope that this visit by a delegation of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly will be a new contribution to strengthening the friendship and cooperation of our countries, parties and peoples.

Speaking of the contemporary international situation, V.V. Kuznetsov particularly noted the importance of opposing the U.S. intention to deploy new types of nuclear missile weapons in central Europe. He stressed the significance of the Soviet initiatives on problems of military detente and disarmament advanced in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Berlin speech.

During our tour of the vast Soviet country, D. Markovic said, we have again seen with our own eyes that the Soviet Union has achieved progress in all spheres of life. We wholeheartedly congratulate the Soviet people on these achievements and wish them great new successes in building communism. The peoples of our two countries, he continued, know very well how important development under peaceful conditions is for contemporary mankind. In Volgograd, at the site of the glorious battle, the members of the delegation honored the memory of the Soviet servicemen who fell in the struggle against fascism. There we felt with new force that all countries must struggle actively for lasting peace on earth.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation highly appraised the Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy. The conclusion of the SALT II treaty, he declared, is a great step on the path toward ending the arms race and toward disarmament.

The sides stressed the great significance of the full implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki accords for positive role of the sixth conference of nonalined countries' heads of state and government in Havana in the struggle to strengthen peace and international security and for the peoples' independence and progress was noted.

[Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia at 1730 GMT on 29 October adds: "Today, the members of the delegation of the SFRY Assembly visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. They also laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall. The visitors also visited the museum, office and apartment of Vladimir Ilich Lenin in the Kremlin. The Yugoslav parliamentarians also went to the Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the Soviet Union."]

Interview with Soviet Correspondent

LD292244 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Esteemed listeners, as we told you, during the past week a Yugoslav parliamentary delegation has been visiting our country. It was led by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [SFRY] Assembly. In Moscow, the delegation was received by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Before leaving by plane, Comrade Dragoslav Markovic gave an interview to our correspondent, who had asked him to say something about the impressions the delegation had gained during its visit in the Soviet Union. Here is what the president of the SFRY Assembly said: [begin Markovic recording] Our delegation is returning the visit paid to our country in 1977 by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Comrade Shitikov. This visit is part regular series of contacts between our two parliaments, which in turn represent a component part of the very frequent between the most responsible figures and leaders of our two countries and the leaders of our sociopolitical organisations. The basic direction and orientation of these contacts are provided by the regular meetings of our highest leaders, Comrades Josip Broz Tito and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Our visit is a manifestation of the attempts and of the desire of our country--and it goes without saying of Yugoslavia's Assembly also--to make yet another step, a contribution toward the consolidation of the friendly relations between our countries and peoples. During our stay here we have convinced ourselves of the genuine, widespread sentiments--and this not merely of the leading personalities of the Soviet Union but also of all the working people--in favor of developing, consolidating and further expanding our mutual relations, which is also the general sentiment of all the peoples, working people and leadership of Yugoslavia.

On the other hand, we have also had the opportunity to understand and to see the great efforts which the working class and the working people of the Soviet Union are making for the further socialist development and progress of their country. And not only efforts, but we have also been able to understand and to see the great results and the great successes they are achieving in this sphere by implementing the tasks of the 5-year plans.

We are returning home with the deep conviction that our relations, the relations between our countries, have been placed on such bases and on such foundations as to make their long-term prospects very positive. We rightly and realistically expect a further development in our relations on the basis of the principles which we have been confirmed--the principles of full mutual respect, full equality. These principles stress that which is common to us, that which represents the great joint interest of our countries. This is, of course, socialism, progress and world peace, all of which is stronger and more powerful than the possible differences that could arise at times.

Be convinced that our delegation will, for its part, do everything possible to make this visit a genuine contribution to the further development of relations between our peoples. We wish the Soviet people much success in their further development and work. Thank you. [end recording]

Stepanov Commentary

LD281730 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1730 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Yuriy Stepanov commentary]

[Excerpts] The visit by a delegation of the SFRY [Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia] Assembly to our country has ended. The delegation was led by Dragoslav Markovic, Yugoslav Assembly president and member of the LCY Central Committee. The guests visited Moscow, Volgograd, Ashkhabad and Irkutsk, where they were familiarized with the life and work of the Soviet people. In Moscow Yugoslav parliamentarians were received by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In the successful development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations, writes Radio Moscow commentator Yuriy Stepanov, a specially important role is played by talks at the top level, which have become a good tradition. It suffices to say that starting in 1962 [as heard] the leaders of our parties and countries, Leonid Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito, respectively, have met 16 times. The exchange of visits also takes place along the state line. Trade union, youth and other social organizations actively cooperate too. Exchanges are made in the field of science and culture. Good contacts have been established between individual Soviet and Yugoslav republics.

Interparliamentary links are being expanded too. For instance a delegation of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia was in Uzbekistan at the beginning of this month at the invitation of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium. It must be said that it is precisely interparliamentary links, as Vasily Kuznetsov said during the meeting with the delegation of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [SFRY], which have a significant role to play in the further development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

The workers of the USSR consider Soviet-Yugoslav friendship a joint great achievement which has to be guarded and multiplied with joint efforts, our commentator goes on to say. This course in the direction of consolidating friendship with Yugoslavia is consistently implemented by the CPSU Central Committee and by the Soviet Government. Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has stressed that the foundations of this friendship and brotherhood between the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples has been cemented with blood shed in the struggle against the common enemy. This foundation is unshakeable, he said, and we are responsible for it that the edifice of Soviet-Yugoslav friendship being built on it is strong and firm and that an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual trust prevails in it.

During the talks between the leaders of our parties and countries, they resolved with renewed strength to strengthen the traditionally reciprocal cooperation on the basis of the tried principles of equality, of independence, of noninterference in internal affairs, of respect for mutual interests, experience and practice and of international solidarity in the struggle for the ideals of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

The following of the principles of Marxism-Leninism in the main questions of internal policy provides the foundation from which there emerge the roots of increasingly strong friendship between our parties and our peoples, Leonid Brezhnev stressed.

In the foreign political activity the efforts of our parties and countries are united by one aim: struggle for peace. During the meeting with the delegation of the SFRY Assembly, led by Dragoslav Markovic, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed that the decisive importance of Soviet-Yugoslav relations lay in the identity of objectives in the struggle for peace and relaxation of tension, for the independence of all countries and peoples and for social progress.

The further development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations, our commentator writes, serves the basic interests of the Soviet and Yugoslav people. As Leonid Brezhnev said, Soviet-Yugoslav friendship can and should be an influential factor of peace and progress in Europe and beyond its borders.

Belgrade Report

AU292042 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Permanent correspondent Dusan Cukic report]

[Text] Moscow, 23 October--Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY [Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia] Assembly, and Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted at a meeting in the Kremlin today that the relations between the two countries have been developing well thanks to the stable foundations on the well-known principles set at the highest level.

Receiving our assembly delegation, Kuznetsov said that it is his first duty to convey the greetings of Chairman Leonid Brezhnev and express his pleasure at the visit of our parliamentarians. The first deputy chairman also conveyed Brezhnev's greetings to President Tito, stressing that the meeting of the representatives of the two assemblies--implementing the conclusions of the official talks in May this year--will constitute a new impetus to an even deeper and more useful cooperation in various fields.

Speaking about the positive development, Dragoslav Markovic stressed the significance of most frequent meetings in the interest of better understanding. On this occasion the president of the SFRY Assembly conveyed cordial greetings of the president of the republic for Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet leadership.

Talks were also held about successful economic cooperation, for which new opportunities exist in industrial cooperation and joint ventures in third markets. On this occasion it was also stressed that the differences in the approaches to our views on individual international problems must be considered a natural occurrence which may, if desired by both sides, only benefit the cooperation of the two equal partners.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov said that the Soviet Union is in favor of expanding party, economic, cultural and other ties with Yugoslavia, for this contributes to a further development of a favorable international climate. Dwelling precisely on this detail, the first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium presented the appraisal by the Soviet leadership of the world situation, stressing that recently there have been many forces struggling against a peaceful policy and the relaxation of tension. In this connection he said that all the progressive forces in the world must render "cold war" adherents harmless. Kuznetsov also spoke about Leonid Brezhnev's decision to withdraw 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks from the GDR. Assembly President Dragoslav Markovic said that Yugoslavia as a nonaligned country will continue to pay its greatest attention to disarmament, being one of the initiators of the special UN General Assembly session. Yugoslavia will support concrete actions which stabilize relations, expand the detente and make possible a quicker development of the underdeveloped countries and will struggle for a more just economic order. In this connection Dragoslav Markovic spoke about the significance of the sixth summit of the nonaligned countries which gathered a majority of the mankind regardless of the ideological differences and social structure, with the sole wish that peace and understanding may rule in the world.

The talks of Dragoslav Markovic and our delegation with Vasiliy Kuznetsov passed in a constructive and working atmosphere. The meeting was also attended by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, as well as by Marko Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador to the Soviet Union.

The SFRY Assembly delegation this morning laid a wreath at the Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

ROMANIAN-SOVIET MILITARY COOPERATION HAILED

AU261550 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1730 GMT 25 Oct 79 AU

[Text] We now present a commentary by (Vladimir Yechkin):

Today, when the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania celebrate their 35th anniversary, the Soviet people recall the Soviet-Romanian comradeship in arms, which was born in the common struggle against fascism in the last stage of World War II. The Soviet Army played the decisive role in Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke. The crushing by the Soviet Army of the almost one million enemy troops during the Iasi-Kishinev operation contributed to the overthrow of the military fascist regime in Romania which was carried out under the leadership of the Communist Party.

In the post-war years, the combat alliance and the friendship between the peoples and armies of our countries have strengthened and developed. The Soviet Union has granted substantial assistance to the Romanian people's army in training cadres, in mastering the experience of political and combat training, in equipping it with modern combat technology and in developing Romania's armaments industry.

The Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, along with the armies of other fraternal countries, cooperate within the Warsaw Pact. The member states of that defensive organization are coordinating their activities at the level of defense ministries and general staffs and conduct meetings, mutual consultations and annual talks among leading army cadres. The Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania participate in a number of joint actions carried out in accordance with plans of the joint command. During periodical meetings in the Political Consultative Committee, the leaders of Warsaw Pact member countries resolve key issues of the community's policy. Meetings in the Crimea between the heads of fraternal parties and countries have become traditional. During last summer's Crimea meetings between Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and the heads of fraternal parties and countries, the sides reiterated their firm determination to continue to promote a foreign policy of peace. That policy meets not only the vital interests of peoples in socialist countries but also the vital interests of all people on earth. As is well known, militarist circles in the United States and other NATO countries are drafting new plans which aggravate the situation in various parts of the world. The Pentagon's intentions to introduce new medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe are of a particularly dangerous nature. They are not defensive or tactical weapons, as the promoters of those dangerous plans maintain. They are strategic weapons aimed at vital regions of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. Plans for turning Western Europe into an outpost of the U.S. militarists' nuclear strategy pose great dangers. Their implementation would create dangers for the densely inhabited countries of the continent. It would be like placing a mine under the very foundation of European peace.

The particularly important Soviet proposals presented by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in his Berlin speech aim at strengthening peace and preventing the dangerous nuclear arms race and the further introduction of nuclear missiles in Europe.

The new peaceful Soviet proposal is fully endorsed by all the Soviet people, by the peoples of other socialist countries and by progressive people throughout the world. The implementation of that initiative would have a great significance, primarily from the viewpoint of complementing political detente with military detente. Favorable opportunities could thus be created for consolidating relations of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

That is the opinion of many well-known politicians and statesmen in various countries. The socialist countries vigilently guard peace. The combat alliance of fraternal peoples, based on principles of socialist internationalism, is an invincible obstacle to the aggressive ambitions of imperialism and an important element of European security. Life has shown that the joint coordinated actions of socialist countries at the international level and the strengthening of cooperation in defense and economy increase the efficiency of their foreign policy and allow them to attain new successes in building socialism and communism.

On the day when Socialist Romania marks the 35th anniversary of its armed forces, the Soviet people express the conviction that Soviet-Romanian friendship will continue to develop, to the benefit of both peoples' well-being and in the interest of the entire socialist community.

POLISH MILITARY LAWYERS PAY VISIT TO USSR

LD291615 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Polish Military Lawyers' Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of Polish military prosecutors headed by Brig Gen J. Szewczyk, Polish deputy prosecutor general and chief military prosecutor, has been in the Soviet Union.

The delegation members had meetings and talks with Col Gen Justice A.G. Gornyy, chief military prosecutor, and at departments of the chief military prosecutor's office they exchanged experience of work on the main avenues of prosecutor's office activity and on questions connected with the rendering of mutual legal aid. The Polish military lawyers visited the Red Banner Turkestan Military District.

The delegation was received by R.A. Rudenko, USSR prosecutor general and state legal adviser, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, and Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere.

An exchange of information took place on questions of the application of legislation and the training of military-lawyer cadres with the leading personnel of the military tribunals directorate and the USSR Supreme Court Collegium for Military Cases.

POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER MAKES STOPOVER IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO MONGOLIA

LD291521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "En Route to Ulaanbaatar"]

[Text] L. Cegielski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, who is on his way to Ulaanbaatar as the head of a Polish delegation for a session of the Polish-Mongolian intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation, stopped over in Moscow on 22 October.

He was met and seen off at the airport by V.G. Lomonosov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, and other officials and also by J. Szyszko, minister-counselor at the Polish Embassy in the USSR.

NATO HOLDS 1-DAY MILITARY EXERCISE IN DENMARK

LD262232 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Copenhagen, October 26, TASS--One-day NATO military exercises under the code name of "Brown Falcon" were held in Danish territory. The exercise brought together soldiers and officers from Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, the FRG, Norway and Great Britain as well as U.S. troops stationed in Western Europe.

The "Brown Falcon" exercise is only part of the larger scale NATO military manoeuvres "Autumn Forge-79" which is being held during this autumn in the territory of Western Europe from Norway to Turkey. Several days ago, NATO staged air force exercises in the United Kingdom. Towards the end of September NATO "military games" were held in the Mediterranean area under the code name of "Display Determination-79". These exercises followed shortly in the wake of the manoeuvres named "Harte Faust" and "Constant Enforcer" held in the northern part of the FRG. 13,000 tanks participated in the latter exercise alone. The whole of the autumn "games" of NATO, which will last to November, will include over 200,000 people and a large quantity of military ware.

The NATO military are holding autumn exercises for a fifth year in a row. Observers point out however the unparalleled concentration of troops and equipment during the current military force demonstration by NATO. They point to the intensified activities of U.S. military who, under the pretext of "the need to increase combat readiness" of NATO vis-a-vis "a Soviet threat", are now trying to force their West European partners to agree to deploy in their territory new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON HUA VISIT TO W. EUROPE

Chinese-Tory 'Ideological Closeness'

LD292045 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent Boris Kalyagin reports from London:

Continuing his tour of the countries of Western Europe, Hua Guofeng, premier of the PRC State Council, has arrived in London. The British Tories have arranged a reception for the guest from Beijing which is normally afforded only to crowned monarchs. In the words of the London GUARDIAN, Britain is now ideologically closer to China than all the other West European countries that Hua Guofeng is visiting.

There is no effort being made here to conceal the basis of this strange ideological closeness between the right-wing government of the British Conservatives and the Chinese leadership. Beijing is attracted by the anti-Soviet tone of the speeches by the Tory leaders and their belligerent calls for strengthening the NATO military bloc. There is no doubt that the plans of the Conservative government to engage in a new stage of the arms race and to deploy U.S. missiles with nuclear warheads on British territory meet with the full understanding of the guest from Beijing.

For their part, those in London are clearly encouraging the open anti-Sovietism and expansionist aspirations of the Beijing leaders. This explains the readiness of the British Government to continue talks on the sale of British Harrier vertical take-off jet fighters and also other offensive military technology to China.

However, the plans to supply British arms to China are meeting broad protests within Great Britain itself, and it is not by chance that British democratic circles are very much on their guard regarding the Chinese premier's visit to London.

Discussion of Arms Deals

LD292345 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] One of the current international events is the West European visit by the Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng. Beijing's diplomacy of smiles has been presented to France and the Federal Republic of Germany. Now it's come to London, and after a stay in foggy Britain, the Chinese premier is to visit sunny Italy. Economic and other agreements have been concluded during the tour, and big credits for China discussed.

The Beijing leader has been promoting an absurd idea politically. It is, as AFP has pointed out, the idea of West Europe becoming China's Western counterbalance against the Soviet Union. (?In) fact the visitor made no secret of his intentions to counter the atmosphere of easing tensions in Europe by promoting confrontation with the socialist community. When visiting Western Germany Hua Guofeng, according to the press, again launched broadsides against the Soviet Union and openly supported the revenge-seeking aspirations of West German militarism, regarding the socialist country the German Democratic Republic. All this speaks for itself.

Beijing's political (?gaffe) has hardly caused enthusiasm among nations. Neither had it got support in serious political circles in Western Europe. According to the press, the visitor was made to understand that Beijing's preachings concerning confrontation with the USSR are out of place and unacceptable. NATO is now examining the possibility of delivering modern weapons to China. The Paris paper L'ECHO has in this connection noted that although nothing has been said officially on this count, still during the visit and talks the idea of armaments will loom prominently in the minds of many.

In Hamburg the Beijing leader visited the aircraft and missile concern of MBB. According to newspaper reports, the aspirations of the Beijing visitor have so far not been satisfied. It's understandable, though, that extensive economic aid to Beijing can hardly be abstractly separated from military aspects, taking into account China's big power hegemonistic line on the international arena and her active efforts against easing international tensions, which have been corroborated during the current visit too. And since the talks on arms deliveries have gone farthest in London, one can't rule out that the issue will acquire its greatest weight in the third stage of the Chinese visit.

DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VIEWS ECONOMIC LINKS WITH UK

LD292330 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 29, TASS--The participants in the eighth session in Moscow of the Soviet-British commission on economic cooperation declared for further development of bilateral ties in the field of trade, industry, science and technology, perfection of forms of cooperation, a TASS correspondent was told by USSR First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Mikhail Kuzmin.

In recent years, Kuzmin pointed out, there has been a considerable broadening of trade-economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries. Last year, mutual trade topped 1,500 million rubles. Over the first nine months of 1979, the volume of Soviet-British trade was considerably higher than over the same period last year.

The Soviet foreign trade organizations and British companies concluded contracts for the supply to Britain of some types of Soviet machines and licences, including metal processing equipment, motor vehicles and tractors, as well as for the supply of British machines, equipment and know-how for a number of Soviet industrial enterprises.

Mikhail Kuzmin pointed out that albeit bilateral ties have broadened, their level does not yet fully accord with the potentialities of the two countries. He added that a frank exchange of views was held at the session on the difficulties preventing the export of Soviet machines and equipment to Britain. An increase in the supplies of Soviet finished products to Britain, Mikhail Kuzmin stressed, would undoubtedly contribute to a growth of mutual trade. "We see quite broad possibilities for the development of our cooperation in various branches of economy, Mikhail Kuzman said. This concerns in the first place such industries as energetics and machine-building." Also examined at the session, Mikhail Kuzmin said, were the possibilities of participation of British firms in the construction in the Soviet Union of some enterprises on the compensation basis, broader development of industrial cooperation, as well as joint appearances in markets.

COMMENTATOR HAILS OUTCOME OF SPANISH AUTONOMY REFERENDUM

LD271456 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

["Spain Looks into the Future"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 27, TASS--TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes: Spain has made another step forward along the lines of eliminating the left-overs of the Francoist past and strengthening the new democratic order. This is the first conclusion which one can draw from the results of the referendum on the question of national autonomy of Catalonia and Basque country. Already the very fact of holding such a referendum shows how far Spain's democratization process has gone since the choice was made in favour of rupture with Francoism which had been imposed on the Spanish people more than four decades ago with the help of the then fascist regimes of Germany and Italy.

Catalans and Basques are regaining what they had been deprived of by force forty years ago. From now onwards, no one will be able to treat them as representatives of certain "second-rate" ethnic groups unworthy of respect. For the first time after long years they become equal members of the multi-national family that makes up present-day Spain. The triumph won by six million Catalans and two and a half million Basques can be with good reason regarded as a triumph of all the thirty six million Spaniards. The more so as the granting of autonomy to the two, probably, most oppressed nationalities of Spain is as if a prelude to recognition of analogous rights of population in the country's other regions as well.

It is significant that in Spain itself the democratization process, of which the present referendum became one of manifestations, is encountering resistance mainly on the part of those circles which have forever linked themselves with the policy of Francoism. This is evidenced both by prositive responses to the referendum by an overwhelming majority of political parties, irrespective of whether they are in the government or in the opposition, and by the nervous reaction of the fascists from the "Fuerza Nueva." In this connection, any speculations about a comparatively large number of voters who refrained from polling at the referendum should be firmly swept aside. One should not forget that after a period of forty years when no one asked citizens' opinion on the question of the state policy, they were invited to the polls six times over the past three years.

One should also take into consideration the circumstance that the election campaign prior to the present referendum was held without any keen struggle, with almost complete unanimity as to necessity of national autonomy. It is not fortuitous that about 90 percent of the voters declared for autonomy both in Catalonia and in Basque country. Therefore many of those who did not worry about the outcome of the referendum, considering it predetermined, might not go to the polls.

A discordant note was struck only by the special stand of those Basque organizations which seek independence, not autonomy, and which called on the electorate to boycott the referendum. It is difficult, however, to suppose that those organizations' campaign was a success, since the percentage of those who refrained from voting in Basque country proved even smaller than in Catalonia.

Spain's headway along the lines of democratization is first of all resultant of the broad democratic movement which has encompassed literally the entire country. The wide international solidarity with the struggle of most of Spaniards for breaking off with the fascist past also became a positive factor which undoubtedly contributes to the process.

At the same time one must emphasize the important contribution which the present leaders of the state have made and continue making to the democratization process. Having displayed realism and understanding of the country's real requirements, they promoted a constructive solution to many serious political problems which are uppermost in the Spanish people's minds, including the problems of respect for the rights of all the nationalities of the country.

FRG TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD29/1303 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[TRUD-TASS column report: "Guests from the FRG"]

[Text] A delegation of FRG trade union educational institutions has been on a 1-week visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the AUCCTU's N.M. Shvernik Higher School of the Trade Union Movement. The delegation comprised O. Kempen, rector of the labor academy in Frankfurt am Main; L. Bussmann, rector of the social academy in Dortmund; N. Aust, rector of the higher school of economics and politics in Hamburg; Prof O. Antrick of the labor academy.

The delegation members addressed the professors and students of the Higher School of the Trade Union Movement and also of the Higher Trade Union School of Culture (Leningrad) and spoke about the system of training trade union cadres in the FRG. They emphasized the importance of further deepening cooperation between trade union educational institutions in the USSR and the FRG.

The delegation was received by AUCCTU secretary S.V. Kozlov.

FRENCH PRESIDENT VISITS W. BERLIN; SCHMIDT ARRIVES

LD29/1658 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] West Berlin, October 29, TASS--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing arrived here today from Paris for a one-day official visit. He reviewed the French troops stationed here. On the occasion of the visit by French president, the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrived in West Berlin from Bonn today.

USSR-PDRY COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT END OF ISMA'IL VISIT

LD291411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 79 pp 1, 4 LD

[Text of "Joint Communique on the Visit to the USSR Of "Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen"]

[Text] 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union 23 through 26 October 1979 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government.

During the visit talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and full mutual understanding between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; V. V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; B. N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; 'A. F. Isma'il, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Assembly Presidium; M. S. Muti, member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the YSP Central Committee for International Affairs; A. H. Yahya, member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and minister of fish resources; S. S. Muhammad, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister, and 'A. A. Antar, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and defense minister.

Participating in the talks were:

On the Soviet side--L. M. Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; S. A. Skachkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic relations; G. M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister; Ye. M. Zhukotyekin, consultant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, F. N. Fedotov, USSR ambassador to the PDRY, and O. A. Grinevskiy, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry department;

On the South Yemen side--H. A. al-'Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of installations; 'A. G. 'A. al-Qadir, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of industry; 'A. 'A. ad-Dali, member of the YSP Central Committee and PDRY Ambassador to the USSR; A. 'A. Zaid, member of the YSP Central Committee; S. N. Muhammad, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee; T. 'A. Salih, general prosecutor and member of the Supreme People's Assembly Presidium; F. ibn Ghanim, minister of planning; M. 'A. al-Qawi, deputy minister of culture; (Sh.) U. 'Ali, chief of a YSP Central Committee Section; Y. A. Salih, chief of a PDRY Foreign Ministry department, and 'A. W. Qasim, chief of the office of the Supreme People's Assembly Presidium chairman.

During the talks the sides conducted a thorough and constructive exchange of opinions on questions of further strengthening and developing relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PDRY, as well as on questions of the situation in the Near East and on other urgent international problems.

Taking into consideration the high level of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen, the sides decided to conclude a friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the PDRY.

The treaty was signed 25 October 1979 by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for the USSR and by 'A. F. Isma'il, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Assembly Presidium, for the PDRY.

A plan of ties between the CPSU and the YSP for the period 1980-1983 and a protocol on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR Government and the PDRY Government were also signed during the talks.

'A. F. Isma'il, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Assembly Presidium, informed the Soviet leaders about progress in fulfilling the First YSP Congress decisions determining the main directions of the PDRY's development and providing for the building in Democratic Yemen of a new society free from man's exploitation of man and for the further strengthening and development of ties with the socialist countries and with the Soviet Union above all.

The Soviet side informed the South Yemen side about the course of communist building in the Soviet Union, about the tasks now being resolved by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government and about the Soviet Union's struggle to strengthen the relaxation of international tension, to end the arms race and to deepen international cooperation.

It was pointed out that the formation of the YSP is an outstanding event in the history of Democratic Yemen. The Soviet side wished the PDRY leadership and people new successes in strengthening the gains of the South Yemen revolution of 14 October 1963 and in advancing further along their chosen path with a socialist orientation.

The sides noted with satisfaction that the friendly relations between the two countries are developing steadily. Bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres is assuming an increasingly stable and long-term nature.

The Yemeni side expressed profound gratitude for the effective assistance and support which the Soviet Union has given and is giving the people of Democratic Yemen in the work of strengthening their independence and developing the national economy.

There was an exchange of opinions on questions of cooperation between the CPSU and the YSP. The sides believe that the strengthening of ties between the CPSU and the YSP is assuming ever-increasing significance in the development of relations between the two countries' peoples. They advocated continuing and improving the practice of pursuing these ties on a planned basis. Note was also taken of the usefulness of further broadening relations between the two countries' mass public organizations and continuing to exchange parliamentary delegations and to have contacts in the spheres of education, art, sport, the press and radio and in other spheres.

The sides believe that democratic Yemen's participation as an observer in the work of CEMA will help to broaden the scale of the PDRY's cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and, in particular, will make it possible to coordinate the national economic development plans of the CEMA countries and the PDRY.

During the discussion of international problems special attention was devoted to the situation in the Near East. The sides resolutely condemned the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the talks being held on its basis on so-called "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians as being aimed at legitimating Israel's occupation of the lands seized from the Arabs and depriving the Arab people of Palestine of their legitimate national rights. They believe that this anti-Arab treaty creates a serious obstacle in the way of achieving a just Near East settlement and still further complicates the solution of the problem of liquidating the hotbed of military danger in that region. Attention was drawn to the fact that active use is being made of the policy of separate deals to continue Israeli expansion against neighboring countries and to strengthen imperialism's positions in the Near East, including militarily.

The sides oppose any attempts to involve the United Nations in implementing the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty in any form whatever.

The Soviet Union and the PDRY are convinced that rejection of the policy of separate deals would open the way to achieving lasting peace in the Near East on the basis of a just settlement involving all the interested sides, including the PLO--the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. The sides confirm that the establishment of just and lasting peace in the Near East can be achieved only by way of the full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and by insuring the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to create their own independent state.

It is the sides' firm conviction that in the present situation special significance attaches to strengthening the cohesion and unity of action of progressive Arab states and the PLO and of all the Arab world's patriotic forces in the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism and to achieve reliable and just peace in the Near East. The sides noted the importance of implementing the decisions of the pan-Arab conferences in Baghdad, which are a basis for Arabs' collective action in opposition to the capitulatory course in Near East affairs.

The Soviet side evaluated highly the PDRY's principled position on questions of a Near East settlement and its positive contribution to strengthening the Arab states' unity of action.

The South Yemen side emphasized that the development and strengthening of the Arab states' friendly relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are an important positive factor in the Arabs' struggle to liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression, to strengthen their independence and sovereignty and to establish lasting and just peace in the Near East.

On examining the situation in and concerning Lebanon the sides condemned the continuing aggression by Israel, which enjoys the support of imperialist forces, against that country, its overt interference in the internal affairs of the Lebanese state and its attempts to provoke its division. The USSR and the PDRY advocate the immediate cessation of Israel's aggressive actions against Lebanon on the basis of insuring its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. The sides advocate strengthening the Lebanese Government's lawful power throughout the country's territory and observance of the Palestine resistance movement's legitimate interests in Lebanon.

The Soviet side expressed satisfaction with the development of peaceful relations between the PDRY and the Yemen Arab Republic in the light of the Kuwait declaration signed by the chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Assembly Presidium and by the president of the Yemen Arab Republic 30 March 1979.

On exchanging opinions on the situation in southern Arabia the sides expressed concern over the imperialist forces' continuing attempts to create a hotbed of tension there and noted the importance of organizing good-neighborly relations among the states of that region on the principles of peaceful coexistence, equal rights, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The sides condemned the imperialist forces' attempts to create a hotbed of tension in the Red Sea region. They advocate that this region be turned into a zone of peace on the basis of strict respect for the rights and interests of all littoral states and noninterference in their internal affairs, taking the interests of international shipping into account.

On examining the situation in the Persian Gulf the sides resolutely condemned the imperialists' increased attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the states in that region and to make Arab countries forgo their inalienable right to control their own national wealth and came out against the creation of military-political blocs there and for freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf. They voiced the conviction that the strengthening of peace and security in the Persian Gulf would be assisted by establishing trust and good-neighborly cooperation among all the states in the Gulf zone on the basis of noninterference in each other's internal affairs and respect for the right of each of them to free and independent development.

The Soviet Union and the PDRY confirmed their support for the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and emphasized the need to activate efforts in the struggle to liquidate the existing foreign military and naval bases in that region and to prevent the creation of new bases there.

The sides confirmed the full coincidence of their positions on questions of the struggle for international detente, to end the arms race and to strengthen peace and the peoples' security. They declared their determination to continue on a bilateral basis and jointly with other peace-loving states the efforts aimed at further deepening the detente process, supplementing it with military detente and extending it to all regions of the world--which accords with the fundamental interests of all countries and peoples and creates favorable conditions for strengthening the developing states in national independence. The Soviet Union and the PDRY are convinced that ending the arms race and implementing effective disarmament measures is the most urgent task facing the world's peoples. In this connection note was taken of the exceptional importance of the new initiatives advanced in L. I. Breshnev's 6 October Berlin speech on questions of military detente and arms limitation in Europe. They also expressed confidence that the validation of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms will be an important contribution to preventing nuclear war and deepening the relaxation of tension in the world. The sides expressed readiness to cooperate with each other and with other states in the interests of achieving success in resolving such fundamental questions as ending the production of nuclear weapons, gradually reducing stockpiles of such weapons, as far as their total liquidation, while at the same time strengthening political and international legal guarantees of states' security; nonproliferation of nuclear weapons; a total ban on tests of nuclear weapons; the prohibition and liquidation of chemical weapons; the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction, including neutron weapons; the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms; the cutting of military budgets. The conclusion of an international convention strengthening guarantees of the security of nonnuclear states and the reaching of agreement not to deploy nuclear weapons on the territory of those states which do not have them at present would also be of great significance.

The sides also advocate the conclusion of a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations--which would be an important step toward lessening the threat of war and creating favorable conditions for progress toward general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament.

The Soviet Union and democratic Yemen believe that the elimination from the practice of international relations of any manifestations of the policy of hegemonism and of the desire of certain states to dominate other states and peoples is a very important salient of the struggle for detente and peace. They resolutely condemn this policy, in whatever forms it might manifest itself, as incompatible with the UN charter and the task of preserving peace and strengthening international security. The great significance of the Soviet Union's proposal submitted to the 34th UN General Assembly Session "On the Inadmissibility of the Policy of Hegemonism in International Relations" was emphasized in this connection.

The sides voiced serious concern in connection with the continuing tenseness of the situation in Southeast Asia. They again proclaimed their full support for the just and constructive stance of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam aimed at resolving disputed issues by means of talks. The sides consider the People's Revolutionary Council the sole legitimate representative of Kampuchea entitled to represent that country at the United Nations and all other international organizations and forums.

The Soviet Union and the PDRY declare their firm support for the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for freedom and independence and for the total liquidation of colonialist and racist orders. They resolutely condemn the maneuvers of imperialists and racists seeking to impose neocolonialist puppet regimes on the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and to preserve the criminal apartheid system in the Republic of South Africa.

The sides expressed solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism and colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, for national independence and social progress. They evaluated highly the results of the sixth conference of nonalined countries' heads of state and government in Havana and expressed confidence that the nonalined movement will continue to use all its political weight in the interests of peace, disarmament and detente and the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The Soviet Union and the PDRY advocate the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and equitable basis in order to end the supremacy of international monopolies and to end the existing inequality in international economic relations and they express their firm intention to continue their efforts aimed at liquidating all forms of colonial and neocolonial exploitation, insuring all countries' sovereignty over their own natural resources, removing all artificial barriers and discrimination in world trade and liquidating all manifestations of inequality and diktat in international economic relations.

The sides expressed readiness to cooperate with each other at the UN Law of the Sea Conference with a view to completing as soon as possible the drafting of a new international convention on law of the sea issues. The sides once again declare their intention to act in the direction of further enhancing UN effectiveness in maintaining world peace, strengthening the peoples' security and promoting international cooperation on the basis of strict observance of the UN Charter.

The sides expressed profound satisfaction with the results of the visit of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Assembly Presidium, pointing out that the talks and the accords reached will serve the cause of further strengthening Soviet-South Yemen friendship and will give a new boost to the development of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY and between the CPSU and the YSP.

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Assembly Presidium, expressed gratitude to the leaders of the USSR and the Soviet people for their cordial hospitality and the cordial welcome given him and the persons accompanying him in the Soviet Union.

PDRY Leader's Leningrad Speech

LD291244 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, October 29, TASS--'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of Democratic Yemen, spoke with profound gratification about the course of his official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. Addressing the dinner held in his honour by the Leningrad CPSU Committee and the city council of people's deputies, he stressed that the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed during the visit "has opened new possibilities for the strengthening of economic, scientific and cultural cooperation". The guest went on to say that the peoples of the two countries are "linked by the common aims in the struggle against world imperialism and its ideology."

Special significance to the talks as 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il pointed out, was imparted by the participation in them of General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

"We are happy over the results of our meetings, which proceeded in a truly friendly and cordial atmosphere. The Soviet Union remains to us a loyal friend and firm guarantor of the cause of peace, the distinguished guest said.

Speaking on behalf of his country's people, he congratulated the Soviet people on the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, whose world-wide historic significance consists in the fact that it opened for mankind the road to socialism, the guest pointed out. The echoes of the October, the general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen said, are the liberation of the people of his country from the fetters of colonialism. "Hence, our acquaintance with the city, where the revolution was accomplished and the Soviet state was born, is so unforgettable, the guest pointed out. Today 'Abd al-Fattah has completed his visit to Leningrad and left for Moscow.

SABOTAGE IN IRANIAN KHUZESTAN BECOMING MORE FREQUENT

LD291157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Lapskiy: "Acts of Sabotage Have Become More Frequent"]

[Text] The situation in the Iranian Province of Khuzestan remains tense. Iranian television has reported that a Khorramshahr-Tehran passenger train was derailed yesterday as a result of the detonation of a bomb placed under the railroad bed. There are casualties among the passengers. The local press notes in this connection that acts of sabotage in Khuzestan have become more frequent. Arabs form the majority of this province's population.

CONTINUING TENSION IN IRANIAN KORDESTAN REPORTED

LD292230 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 29, TASS--The situation continues tense in Iranian Kordestan.

According to PARS News Agency, the Kurdish rebels yesterday staged an attack on the garrison of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards corps in Bukan. Fighting continued throughout the day. The guerrillas also attacked a unit of gendarmes and Islamic Revolution Guards in the area of Doab. They ambushed a column of troops heading from Urumiyeh to Mahabad, and opened fire on it.

Six soldiers and noncommissioned officers have been wounded. The road from Mahabad to Sardasht is controlled by the rebels. Telephone and telegraph communications with the towns of Baneh and Saqqe have been severed. According to the newspaper HAMDAD, all offices, schools and shops have been closed down in Saqqez and Piranshah. Many Kurdish areas experience a shortage of food and fuel.

The economic blockade of Mahabad which has been taken over by units of the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan, continues, according to newspaper HALQ-E MOSALMAN, for over 10 days. Fighting continues on hills adjoining the city. Two days ago, according to an KHALQ-E MOSALMAN correspondent on the spot, when the rebels attacked the military garrison in Baneh, the soldiers of the garrison opened mortar and missile fire on the town, which resulted in the destruction of a secondary school, public buildings and apartment houses. In protest against these actions and the economic blockade of Bukan and Mahabad, the population of Baneh organized street demonstrations. The gendarme posts near Merivan have been captured by the rebels. In the last ten days in Mahabad 46 innocent people were wounded, of whom seven died.

The newspaper cites excerpts from the statement by Kurdish religious leader Shaykh Khoseyni about the recent negotiations with the state minister Foruhar. The Kurdish people, the statement says, insist that their demands be met as regards the granting of autonomy within the framework of a free and independent Iran. K. Khoseyni stressed that the negotiations with the central government can begin on condition that the Islamic Revolution Guards be withdrawn from the Kurdish towns, all Kurdish and non-Kurdish prisoners released and the government troops withdrawn from towns with Kurdish population. Iran's Interior Minister Sabbaghian, in an interview to newspaper KAYHAN, reported that on orders from the government the troops suspended their military operations in Kurdish areas.

SHAH'S SPOKESMAN, TEHRAN PAPER COMMENT ON SHAH'S ILLNESS

LD291528 Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York, October 29, TASS--According to a report of the administration of the Cornell Medical Centre in New York, gallbladder surgery was done last week on the former shah of Iran, who for six years was under the observation of oncologists and was put into hospital last week. After the operation, a spokesman for the shah said, "We expect his recovery, if there are no complications". In connection with the decision of the U.S. authorities to allow the former shah to visit the USA the Tehran newspaper ETTELA'AT describes shah's disease as "political sickness".

KHALIL, BURG, STRAUSS BEGIN TALKS IN LONDON

LD262124 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] London, October 26, TASS--The three-sided Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. "consultative meeting" began here today with a view to coordinating the efforts of Cairo, Tel Aviv, and Washington to further implement the separate deal concluded at Camp David. Taking part in the meeting are Khalil, Egyptian prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, Burg, Israeli minister of the interior, and Strauss, U.S. roving ambassador in the Middle East.

According to the participants in the meeting, its aim is to revitalise the talks, which have been going on without any success for several months now, on so-called "Palestinian autonomy", the talks during which Egypt and Israel hold ostensibly 'irreconcilable' positions.

In actual fact, the matters stand differently. By the talk about mythical "differences," the Egyptian leadership is trying to cover up its grovelling before Tel Aviv and to pose as a certain "upholder" of the interests of the Palestinians.

Both Egypt and Israel in actual fact deliberately drag out the negotiations, using them as a kind of permanent bait in an attempt to draw the Palestine resistance movement as well as Arab countries confronting Israel over to the road of capitulation. An attempt is being made at the same time to bring about a split in the ranks of Arab states which boycott the Camp David separate collusion.

Thus, the true aim of the high-ranking representatives of Egypt, Israel, and the USA, who gathered in the British capital is to work out ways and means to step up pressure on the Palestinians and Arab countries after all the previous attempts at making the Arabs accept the captulatory way of a Middle East settlement ended in failure.

End of Meeting

LD272115 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] London, October 27, TASS--The tripartite Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. consultative meeting has closed here today. Its aim was to coordinate the efforts of Cairo, Tel Aviv and Washington for further implementation of the separate deal concluded in Camp David.

It was attended by Egyptian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Khalil, Israel Interior Minister Y. Burg and U.S. Middle East envoy R. Strauss.

The joint statement says that the participants in the meeting examined questions in connection with the granting of the so-called administrative autonomy to the population in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

They decided that the elections will be held under the control of authoritative Israeli personalities and representatives of local Palestinian Arabs, which actually predetermines the outcome of the performance planned by Washington to be held in conditions of occupation with the participation of local collaborationists.

The sides passed over in silence the status of Jerusalem and the future of the militarized Israeli settlements on the Arab lands, which is fresh evidence of Cairo's capitulatory stand taken under the pressure of its partners in the separate deal.

In an attempt to split the ranks of the Arab states boycotting the Camp David deal, high-ranking representatives of the three countries addressed an invitation to the government of Jordan to participate in further talks on "Palestinian autonomy." At the same time, they declared their nonrecognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and arrogated themselves the right to decide the destiny of the Arab Palestinian people without its sole legitimate representative.

'Failure' to Achieve Success

LD292152 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] News agencies and papers continue to comment on the latest stage of the separate American-Israeli-Egyptian talks on the ill-fated self-rule for Palestinians living on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip which have ended in London.

ASSOCIATED PRESS has reported that Tel Aviv and Cairo have to date achieved no appreciable success in the talks which began in May of this year on Palestinian self-rule. To express it more precisely and accurately, these talks failed because the partners to this deal are unable to guarantee the -fated self-rule for the Palestinians.

It is understood that there was an attempt in London to pretend that the meeting held between Strauss, special envoy of the U.S. President; Mustafa Khalil, Egyptian prime minister; and Burg, Israeli interior minister, was a success. This is how the joint statement, issued by the United States, Israel and Egypt last Friday on the so-called free elections on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, might be assessed. What could be said in this connection? The joint statement of the participants in the separate talks say that elections will be organized under the supervision of influential Israeli personalities. Without any doubt this is enough for one to realize what sort of election might be held. It is clear that the participants in the separate deal cannot dpend in these elections except on some renegades because the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are adopting a negative stance vis-a-vis the ominous self-rule because it maintains Israel's occupation of these lands and totally disregards the right of Palestinians to self-determination and to establish their own state. Whatever differing maneuvers the participants in the separate talks may resort to, these maneuvers cannot conceal this fact, which is clear and obvious to all Arabs. This was pointed out by King Khalid of Saudi Arabia when he once again said that the Israeli forces must withdraw from all occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem and the right of the Palestinians to establish their state must be complied with to insure peace in the Middle East. This is the stance of the whole Arab world with the exception of the Egyptian regime which continues with its capitulation course.

AS-SADAT SELLING ISRAELI-HELD SINAI OIL TO ISRAEL ON BEGIN'S TERMS

LD261524 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 26, TASS--The Egyptian leadership continues to make one concession after another to Tel Aviv, confirming, thus, its complete capitulation before the aggressor. Israeli radio reported that President as-Sadat of Egypt has accepted Israeli Prime Minister Begin's terms for pricing Sinai oil, which Egypt had pledged to sell to Israel. As-Sadat's consent is contained in his message which was turned over to Begin by Israel's Defence Minister Weizman after the latter's return to Israel from Cairo yesterday.

As is known As-Sadat pledged last August during his visit to Israel to meet the demand of the Israeli ruling circles for the sale to Tel Aviv of not less than two million tons of oil a year after the Sinai oil fields are returned to Egypt. At that time As-Sadat refused to accept the prices, which were being imposed on him by Begin. Now the question of delivering Sinai oil to Israel is adjusted fully on Tel Aviv's terms. It is noteworthy that now the Sinai oil fields are still in Israel's possession. Israel is not only intensively tapping them, but is also using them as a lever of pressure on Cairo to wrest new concessions.

ISRAELI SUPREME COURT DECISION EXAMINED

LD300018 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

["Along the Same Course"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 29, TASS--TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

"The government will look for a new suitable place for Kfon More," Secretary of the Israeli Cabinet Arie Naor cynically told reporters.

By this phrase, the Tel Aviv official disavowed the recent decision of the Israeli supreme court on dismantling the militarized settlement Kiot Morea. He made it plain that despite the court decision the Israeli rulers do not give up the course of annexation of occupied Arab lands in the Western Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza sector.

The decision of the supreme court of Israel that granted the demand of Arab land owners who protested against the construction of a militarized settlement near the city of Nabulus was described by some western commentators as all but a turn in Tel Aviv's policy. In reality, it was merely an attempt to create a semblance of legality.

The implementation of the annexationist plans with regard to the occupied Arab lands in the Western Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza sector is in full swing. Tel Aviv has already created 133 militarized settlements in the area. It is envisaged that in the next five years another 27 thousand Israeli families will move into the area. The Israeli military allocated about two thousand million dollars for the purpose. The Arab population is forcibly driven from the occupied lands.

A special commission of the United Nations Security Council that surveyed the situation in the occupied lands established that Israel has already "developed" more than a quarter of the territory of the Western Bank of the Jordan and an big part of the Golan Heights. The report of the commission made a conclusion about a serious change of the geographic and demographic character of the occupied lands. All these facts indicate how far Israel has gone in the implementation of its annexationist plans.

LITTLE CHANGE IN U.S., ISRAELI POLICY AFTER DAYAN DEPARTURE

LD300234 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In our commentary, Stanislav Kondrashov looks at the state of American-Israeli relations since the resignation of Moshe Dayan. These are the points he makes:

When President Carter held a news conference for editors of local newspapers half a month ago, he was asked about the state of America's relations with Israel. The President replied he would prefer to have Foreign Minister Dayan answer this question: No one could give a better explanation. It is hard to imagine the President yielding place to the French Foreign minister on a question about America's relations with France, or to the Japanese on a question about relations with Japan. Mr. Carter's reply at the news conference well illustrates the special relations that exist between the United States and Israel, relations in which Washington is even ready to sacrifice its independence if the Israeli lobby and world Zionism exert enough pressure.

Now that Moshe Dayan has resigned, the American media are talking about a crisis in the Begin cabinet over its policy of creating settlements on Arab land on the West Bank. The media suggest the resignation may prompt Begin to reconsider his tough line and they say this would meet the wishes of Washington, because Washington would like to see the Israeli Government show more flexibility. Clearly, such comment is intended to give Americans the hope there will be soon an end to the Middle East stalemate, resulting from the Egyptian-Israeli deal. Moshe Dayan may have resigned, but the special relations between the United States and Israel remain, and these are the foundations of Israel's aggression and expansionism, both of which are provided for in the Camp David agreements.

On the one hand, in line with the separate treaty, and under United States supervision, Israel has been negotiating on the subject of autonomy for the Palestinians on the overrun Arab lands.

On the other hand, it continues to create Israeli settlements on these lands. The talks on autonomy serve as a cover-up for Israel's aggression. Such are the tactics of Prime Minister Begin. These put Washington in a most uncomfortable position, because it would rather not burn the remaining bridges with the oil rich Arab nations. Moshe Dayan resigned not because he objected to the expansion--he only wanted the expansion to be less noticeable. He suggested finding collaborationists among the Palestinians so that they could be drawn into the talks. He insisted that new Israeli settlements be set up on so-called state land in the West Bank, not on private Arab land.

Possibly Dayan's policy would suit Washington more than Begin's, but these are no more than details and the Israeli prime minister is fully aware of it. He is well informed about the special relations with the United States and the power of the Israeli lobby. He knows that if the administration is forced to make a choice, it will support the most extreme policies of his government. Naturally, Washington would like to raise (?its stock) in the eyes of the Arabs in view of the strategic location and oil wealth of the Arab east, but priority goes to relations with Israel. The United States supplies Israel with the weapons of expansion and [words indistinct] and it is not likely anything will change, even though Moshe Dayan has resigned.

HADDAD FORCES IN LEBANON ATTACK UN POSITIONS

LD291312 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 29, TASS--Lebanese splitters from the so-called "Army in Defence of South Lebanon" under the command of Major Haddad have fired at the positions of U.N. troops not far from the Lebanese-Israeli frontier. As is reported by the Beirut television, an artillery raid was made on Beit-Yahoun in the area of which a contingent of the U.N. interim force in Lebanon is stationed.

NEGOTIATIONS HELD DURING PRC DEPUTY MINISTER'S OMAN VISIT

LD292106 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, October 29, TASS--According to reports from Muscat, the visit to Oman of the Deputy Foreign Minister of China Ho Ying who held negotiations with head of the puppet Oman regime Sultan Qabus has been completed. Speaking today in Muscat to newsmen, the emissary from Beijing declared that China and Oman hold similar views on the situation in the Middle East and other international problems. It would not be idle to recall in this connection, that Oman is one of the few countries of the Middle East which have supported the separate treaty signed by As-Sadat and Tel Aviv at the expense of the interests of other Arab peoples. Ho Ying stressed the interest of the Chinese leadership in the establishment of the closest possible ties with the reactionary regime of Qabus and said that the cooperation between the two countries has "brilliant prospects". He approved Oman's desire to act as a strike force in the protection of imperialist interests in the Persian Gulf area, saying that in safeguarding "the security of the region" the role of the sultanate is of "enormous importance". For this reason, he added, China wishes to see "a stronger" Oman.

AL-ASAD SPEAKS AT BANQUET IN YEREVAN 17 OCTOBER

JN172119 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 17 Oct 79 JN

[Correspondent's radio dispatch from Yerevan--recorded]

[Excerpts] Sarkisov, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Soviet Armenia, has hosted a dinner banquet in honor of President Hafiz al-Asad.

It was attended by the members of the delegation accompanying him and senior officials of the Soviet republic.

On this occasion President Hafiz al-Asad delivered a speech in which he said: We are happy over our first visit to the Republic of Soviet Armenia. In undertaking this visit, we expand the scope of our direct knowledge of your friendly country--the Soviet Union--and add to our knowledge through our visit to this republic. It is undoubtedly a beautiful coincidence that our arrival in Yerevan, the capital of your republic, takes place on the same day you are celebrating the 2,761st anniversary of the founding of this beautiful city, which is considered--as we have learned today--one of the ten cities in the world that has a birth certificate indicating the history of its establishment. It is an occasion that is worthy of [word indistinct].

We have a clear idea about your development and struggle through history. There is no doubt that you are worthy of appreciation and respect. What we saw today at the old manuscripts museum in Yerevan is evidence of historical, cultural and scientific exchanges between our two peoples. Your people have always been characterized by activity and efforts for the better, whether inside or outside your homeland. I am glad that many of the people of this republic have spent some time in Syria. When they return here, they leave behind a good reputation of being faithful in their efforts and sincere in their relations. It is noteworthy that among the various ties that exist between us there are relations among many families in Syria and Armenia, and these constitute an important human relation. I am glad to point out that the Armenian Syrians in our country contribute well and enthusiastically to building and developing the country. They also take part with the people in the brave defense of its borders and freedom.

During the past 2 days we held talks in Moscow with the Soviet leadership. I can say with confidence that they were the most successful talks we have held in past years. These talks have consolidated cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union. The complete agreement reached in our viewpoints regarding the various issues we discussed has bolstered our joint efforts for a just peace in the Middle East and for world peace and detente. For many years all have known how much the Soviet Union is interested in the issue of a just peace in our region. This interest stems from the Soviet peoples' experiences and their adherence to supporting issues of justice, peace and freedom in the world. It also stems from the strong ties that link our two countries on the basis of mutual respect and joint struggle against aggression, oppression and exploitation everywhere in the world.

We are greatly satisfied with the development of friendship and cooperation relations between Syria and the Soviet Union in the various fields. We see in this development a means to achieve joint benefits for our two peoples and their joint struggle for our welfare and the welfare of all mankind.

In my name and on behalf of the Syrian delegation, I would like to thank you for your welcome. I particularly thank Comrade Sarkisov for his speech, which was full of amity and warm welcome.

GROMYKO RECEIVES NEW ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR

LD292007 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister for foreign affairs, received today Al-'Ayyashi Yakir, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the USSR. During a talk of a warm and friendly nature, Comrade Gromyko congratulated the ambassador on the forthcoming 25th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle for the liberation of Algeria, the revolution holiday.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON S. AFRICAN A-BOMB TEST

TASS Statement

LD291827 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

["TASS Statement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 29, TASS--According to reports of foreign news agencies, a low-yield nuclear explosion was registered in southern Atlantic. According to the existing data, this explosion was set off by the racist Republic of South Africa which caused a stormy reaction of independent African countries and many other countries of the world. The U.S. technical services, analyzing samples of the air established that there exists radioactivity in the area of the explosion.

Seeking to mislead the world public opinion, the mass media of the Republic of South Africa spread a false version that an accident happened on board a Soviet atomic submarine in the area.

TASS is authorized to state that there were no explosions, accidents or launchings of missiles at Soviet submarines in the area. The USSR is strictly observing the agreement banning nuclear weapon tests in the three media.

Israeli, U.S. Role

LD291740 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vadim Velkov and (Kambek Vasyev)]

[Text] As you already know, comrades, the Republic of South Africa has set off great reverberations throughout the world, and particularly on the African Continent. The Angolan news agency has declared that the nuclear blast was clearly carried out by Pretoria with technical assistance from American firms. The Zambian minister of foreign affairs has also laid the responsibility for the creation of a nuclear weapon in the Republic of South Africa on the United States and other Western countries. The appearance of the atom bomb in the hands of the racists, he said, represents a serious threat not only to the African states bordering on the Republic of South Africa, but also for the entire world. In the meantime, in American circles close to the CIA it is thought that the nuclear blast was carried out by the Republic of South Africa jointly with another country, possibly Israel. This seems highly probable when one considers that Tel Aviv and Pretoria have long been carrying out joint research on the creation of an atomic bomb.

U.S. Role Condemned

LD272006 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program--presenter not identified]

[Text] The detonation of a nuclear device in the Republic of South Africa has caused deep concern among all the countries of the world, including the Arab countries. This is due to the fact that the Arab countries take into consideration the meaning of the possession of nuclear weapons by the racists.

It is well known that South Africa and Israel have been cooperating in this field for a a long time. South Africa and Israel refused to sign the agreement which bans the spread of nuclear weapons. This is understandable because the leaders of the two countries have for a long time been trying to obtain nuclear weapons to intimidate the African and Arab countries.

The issue is not confined to the leaders of these two countries and the danger that arises from nuclear encroachments by these two aggressive regimes. The example of South Africa now clarifies the improper role which the United States and other Western powers have played and still play in helping these two aggressive regimes. It is no secret that the United States provided Israel as well as South Africa with technical aid in nuclear research.

It is well known that materials that could be used in the production of nuclear weapons had disappeared in the United States. It later became clear that these materials reached Israel. Naturally, this was not a coincidence. Newspapers of many countries are raising the issue of the responsibility of the United States and other Western powers for involving the South African racists in nuclear weapons, and also their equal responsibility for Israel, which has begun to tread the same road.

Glazunov commentary

LD292336 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Now a commentary about the explosion of a nuclear bomb in South Africa, contributed by Viktor Glazunov. He writes:

As still another nation gets hold of nuclear weapons, the risk of a nuclear conflict increases. The world community made this conclusion a long time ago. That was reflected in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty signed by more than a 100 countries. South Africa is not a signatory. Its rulers stubbornly refused to join the treaty. It is clear why now. They wanted to have a nuclear bomb of their own. The explosion of a nuclear device in South Africa is strong proof.

It is true, though, that a version has been circulated about a nuclear explosion on an unidentified nuclear submarine off the coast of South Africa. This is an entirely false version, which the Pretoria authorities invented in a bid to draw away public attention from themselves, according to the Washington POST. This is a clumsy attempt by criminals caught in the act. It is confirmation of the worst fears about nuclear preparations in South Africa. The outrage and alarm of the world public, especially Africans, are understandable. The aggressive aspirations of the racist South African rulers are obvious. Where is the guarantee that they won't use nuclear weapons for their goals?

And there is another ominous point in this connection. There are reports that South Africa's partner in the nuclear bomb test could be bellicose Israel which occupies Arab lands and refused to withdraw from them. The appearance of nuclear weapons in hot points is a criminal game with fire. One must name here not only the participants in the game but their accomplices, too. They are known. These are the leading NATO countries: the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and Britain among others.

Speaking at the United Nations General Assembly in New York the chairman of the special anti-apartheid committee of the United Nations, Mr Clark of Nigeria, declared that Pretoria's nuclear preparations and the explosion of a nuclear device became possible only because Western countries supplied South Africa with the materials, technology and equipment needed to make an atom bomb.

Dr Roux, a leader of South Africa's nuclear research program, said bluntly that his country owes gains in this field to the training and assistance which was willingly granted, as he put it, by the United States. Our Western friends, including Israel, Dr Roux said, joined efforts to introduce our scientists and engineers to nuclear science.

And now comes the proof of this science shared willingly with the South African racists: the explosion of an atom bomb. Knowing the nature of racists, it is easy to realize the entire danger of this event. An issue has already been raised in the United Nations to immediately start an investigation into the circumstances of the nuclear explosion in South Africa. It is essential to resolutely curb the nuclear ambitions of the racists before it it too late.

UK RHODESIA PROPOSALS MASK PLAN FOR RECOGNITION OF MUZOREWA

LD300025 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Yuriy (Ustenko) commentary

[Text] At the Rhodesia conference in London the delegation of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front has flatly rejected British proposals concerning the preparation and the holding of general elections leading to the country's independence. The Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe have declared that the plan tabled [proposed] by the British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington is designed to maintain the present puppet regime in Salisbury, and fails to insure genuine independence for the Zimbabwe people. The delegates of the Zimbabwe patriots at the conference tabled their own counterproposals, which objectively take into account the present situation in the country and map out ways of resolving its problems. The Patriotic Front insists, for instance, that the future elections be prepared and conducted under United Nations supervision: It says an international peace-keeping force should be sent to Rhodesia for the period, including special police detachments. During the transitional period the country should be governed by a special council which should insure an equal degree of representation for the Patriotic Front on the one hand, and for Britain and the Muzorewa regime on the other.

But the British delegation still insists that all power in Rhodesia be handed over to an appointed British governor who will be in charge of the armed forces and of the police. Britain flatly rejects the idea of preparing and holding the future elections in Rhodesia under the auspices of the United Nations.

So, even before the two drafts are discussed at the conference, the men in Whitehall make it quite clear that London will not accept the Patriotic Front's proposals. The British tactics at the Rhodesia conference are aimed at producing a situation when the Patriotic Front will have practically no say in administering Rhodesia and when the real power in the country will be in the hands of British representatives and their puppets. This, however, clearly rules out the chances for holding truly free elections in Rhodesia which would decide its future.

This being so, it is only natural that the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, recognized by the Organization of African Unity as the lawful representative of the people, is raising very serious objections to the British plan. Even despite the fact that the Rhodesia conference is entering its eighth week, the front's delegates are still doing all they can do to achieve progress at the talks and putting forward new constructive proposals. But Lord Carrington is facing another and entirely different task: He wants no progress at the talks and no detailed discussion of the different drafts. Being the conference chairman, he resorts to separate meetings, behind-the-scene schemes, procedural delays and ultimatums in a bid to delay the conference or simply wreck it.

His objective seems to be to find some pretext to balme the failure of the Rhodesia conference on the Patriotic Front. He wants to have a separate deal with the puppet Muzorewa regime, lift the economic sanctions against Rhodesia and press for the international recognition of the new authorities in Rhodesia which would take their orders from London. A spokesman for the British delegation has already announced that London is prepared to lift sanctions as soon as a British governor sets foot in Salisbury. The white policy-makers hope that by introducing direct rule in Rhodesia they will be able to put a front of legality on the Salisbury regime. This course of action has also been approved by the Americans who have announced their full support for British efforts to solve the problem of Rhodesia. So there is every reason to believe that London and Washington are preparing a deal to deprive the majority of the Zimbabwe Africans of their lawful right to national independence.

SOMALI STATEMENT ON BORDERS CRITICIZED

LD261204 Moscow in Somali to Somalia 1500 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD/EA

[Correspondent Vladimir Kostin commentary]

[Text] Last Sunday in the Somali capital there was a 4-hour military parade to celebrate the 1969 October revolution. After the parade, Challe Maj Gen Mohamed Siad Barre, the president of the Somali Democratic Republic, addressed the Somali people. Our correspondent, Vladimir Kostin, says the Somali leaders' speech must have been closely scrutinized by foreign journalists since several of the points raised in it affect tension in the Horn of Africa, a part of Africa where there are longstanding disputes and disagreements and where there has been war on several occasions. War between Ethiopia and Somalia broke out in that region recently and neither country has yet recovered properly from it. For this reason observers want to discover whether Somali leaders have yet changed their Horn of Africa policy or not. Somalia's former stand--great Somalia--is well-known: Somalia's expansionist policy includes the annexation of parts of countries which have a common border with it--Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti. Such a policy is contrary to the OAU Charter which says that present borders between African countries should be respected and left as they are.

The Somali leader's speech stated that Somalia is ready to work for a just and peaceful solution to problems in the Horn of Africa. At the same time the Somali leader points out that the Somali leadership plans to help the secessionists in Eritrea--which is part of northern Ethiopia--the Somali Abo people in southern Ethiopia and the people of western Somalia, who live in the Ogaden region of Ethiopia. It is very clear that such a policy, though slightly different from the former policy, cannot solve the problem and eradicate the cause of problems peculiar to the Horn of Africa. The aim of this policy is to give aid to those who are determined to dismember Ethiopia, who oppose the progress of the Ethiopian revolution and are fighting against their neighbor Ethiopia. Will such a policy help to strengthen trust between neighboring countries? Will such a policy help peaceful coexistence? According to our correspondent the answer is no. The Somali leader's speech also touched on another, worsening issue--that of refugees, especially those refugees living in the areas where Ethiopia and Somalia have a common border. The problem of the refugees, whose numbers grow daily, is a very difficult one. Financial aid to the refugees can solve only some of the problems affecting them, but not the overall refugee problem because peace has not been achieved in the Horn of Africa. This problem will not be solved until lasting peace is achieved in the region. Ethiopia has on several occasions declared its readiness to participate in general talks that could lead to peace, good neighborliness and cooperation, but it is important that such talks be attended with an open mind by all parties affected by the problem in the Horn of Africa.

RAUL CASTRO SCORES U.S. MILITARY BUILD-UP AT HAVANA MEETING

LD292144 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Havana, October 29, TASS--Second Secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the republic, General of the Army Raul Castro described the provocative build-up by the United States of its military presence in the Caribbean as an act of colonial arrogance. Washington's actions, said Raul Castro addressing a mass meeting in Havana devoted to the memory of Cuba's national hero Camilo Cienfuegos, is fresh proof of its scorn for the sovereignty of the nations of the Western Hemisphere. It is not by mere chance that this course is rejected by the governments of Latin America and Caribbean states, inherent in whom is the feeling of national dignity. He pointed out that the landing of U.S. Marines in Guantanamo, the forming of a Caribbean task corps with the headquarters in Key West (Florida) and other militaristic measures of the USA are spearheaded against these countries, in the first place against Cuba. R. Castro pointed out that the U.S. demonstration of force in the Caribbean is accompanied with the U.S. military buildup in the Indian Ocean, drawing up plans for forming a so-called quick reaction force and broadening of espionage activity all over the world. Cuba, he said, will, as before show restraint and not yield to the provocations of those who are ready to jeopardise universal peace for the sake of satisfying their selfish interests. We will remain calm and continue working to increase the republic's combat capacity.

POLICE, ARMY FIRE ON DEMONSTRATION IN EL SALVADOR

LD301010 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] San Jose, October 30, TASS--Police and army units were firing on a peaceful demonstration held in the capital of that Central American country, dispatches from San Salvador report. Dozens of people were killed or wounded. Police and soldiers in tanks and armoured personnel carriers were used against the demonstrators, who called for bigger wages, lower prices for prime necessities, the release of the political prisoners and information on the fate of the 500 patriots proclaimed "missing" by the former regime.

USSR RECOGNIZES ST. VINCENT, GRENADINES

LD270428 Moscow TASS in English 0401 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 26, TASS--The Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin has sent a message of congratulations to the Prime Minister of Saint Vincent and Grenadines R. Milton Cato in connection with the proclamation of independence of the State of Saint Vincent and Grenadines. He wished well-being and successes to the people of Saint Vincent and Grenadines in the country's independent development. Proceeding from principles of equality and self-determination of the peoples and attaching much importance to the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between all countries, the Soviet Government hereby states its recognition of Saint Vincent and Grenadines as an independent and sovereign state and expresses readiness to establish diplomatic relations with it.

PRAVDA CARRIES CSA 9-MONTH INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE FIGURES

LD301145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "Our Industry's Step. On the Results of USSR Industry's Fulfillment of the State Plan in the First 9 Months of 1979"]

[Text] Having launched socialist competition and preparing to greet the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, industrial workers insured the further development of production in January-September.

The plan set for associations and enterprises for the volume of output sales was fulfilled by industry as a whole. The increase in industrial production compared with the corresponding period last year stood at 3.4 percent. Average daily production increased 3.7 percent.

Labor productivity increased 2.4 percent; approximately three-fourths of the increase in industrial production was secured as a result of this. Profits increased.

The fulfillment of the output sales plan and the rates of production and labor productivity growth for the individual ministries and union republics are as follows.

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of 9-Month Output Sales Plan	First 9 Months of 1979 as Percentage of First 9 Months of 1978	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	100.9	103	102
Petroleum Industry	99.5	103	102
Petroleum-Refining and Petrochemical Industry	97	102	100.9
Gas Industry	103	112	109
Coal Industry	99	100.2	98
Ferrous Metallurgy	98	100	100.1
Nonferrous Metallurgy	99.6	100.2	99.3
Chemical Industry	95	101	99.3
Power Machine Building	100.3	105	104
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	100.1	102	102
Electrical Equipment Industry	100.6	104	103
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	101	106	105
Machine Tool and Tool-building Industry	99.1	108	106
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems	101	109	108
Automotive Industry	100.3	107	106
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	100.1	104	103
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	100.2	107	104
Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building	100.9	104	104

Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	99.9	104	103
Timber and Wood-Processing Industry	95	98	99
Pulp and Paper Industry	91	94	93
Construction Materials Industry	96	99.8	99.7
Light Industry	100.2	101	102
Food Industry	101	103	102
Meat and Dairy Industry	100.2	100.8	99.4
Fishing Industry	103	103	103
Procurement	102	103	102
Medical Industry	100.4	108	106
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	101	105	102

Union Republics, Including Industry of Union Jurisdiction	Percentage Fulfillment of 9-Month Output Sales Plan	First 9 Months of 1979 as Percentage of First 9 Months of 1978	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
RSFSR	99.7	102.8	102.3
Ukrainian SSR	100.1	102.9	101.6
Belorussian SSR	100.6	107.3	104.4
Uzbek SSR	100.4	102.8	99.4
Kazakh SSR	99.9	102.8	101
Georgian SSR	101	107	105.5
Azerbaijan SSR	102	108.8	105.6
Lithuanian SSR	101	103.1	101.8
Moldavian SSR	100.1	106.4	104.1
Latvian SSR	101	100.4	100.3
Kirgiz SSR	100	104	102.3
Tadzhik SSR	102	108.2	105.2
Armenian SSR	101	107.8	103.1
Turkmen SSR	102	97.2	94.1
Estonian SSR	101	103	102.5

Production of The Most Important Types of Output Totaled:

	Produced in First 9 Months of 1979	First 9 Months of 1979 as Percentage of First 9 Months of 1978
Electricity--Billion Kilowatt-Hours	904	103
Petroleum (Including Gas Condensate)--Million Tons	435	103
Gas--Billion Cubic Meters	299	109
Coal--Million Tons	540	100
Steel--Million Tons	112	98
Rolled Ferrous Metals (Finished)--Million Tons	77.3	98
Steel Pipes--Million Tons	13.5	103
Mineral Fertilizers (Standard Units)--Million Tons	71.1	96

Chemical Plant-Protection Agents (Standard Units)--Thousand Tons	363	97
Sulfuric Acid--Million Tons	16.5	99.5
Synthetic Resins and Plastics--Million Tons	2.6	98
Chemical Fibers and Yarn--Thousand Tons	830	99
Motor Vehicle Tires--Millions	44.8	101
Turbines--Million Kilowatts	14.3	104
Turbine Generators--Million Kilowatts	13.1	101
A.C. Electric Motors--Million Kilowatts	37.8	102
Metal-Cutting Machine Tools--Million Rubles	1,586	106
Those with Digital Program Control--Thousands	6	109
Forging and Pressing Machines--Million Rubles	408	110
Instruments, Automation Facilities and Spare Parts--Billion Rubles	3.6	112
Computer Equipment and Spare Parts--Billion Rubles	2.8	116
Blast-Furnace, Steel-Smelting and Rolling Equipment--Million Rubles	222	105
Oil Apparatus--Million Rubles	147	108
Chemical Equipment and Spare Parts--Million Rubles	556	105
Manufacturing Equipment and Spare Parts for Light and Food Industries--Million Rubles	965	103
Mainline Diesel Locomotives--Million Horsepower	2.8	96
Mainline Electric Locomotives--Million Horsepower	2.6	99.5
Mainline Freight Cars--Thousands	48.8	96
Motor Vehicles--Thousands	1,617	100.5
Including:		
Trucks	576	102
Automobiles	982	99.8
Tractors--Thousands	410	96
Agricultural Machines--Billion Rubles	2	106
Machines for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production--Billion Rubles	1.5	106
Grain-Harvesting Combines--Thousands	84.2	101
Cotton-Harvesting Machines--Thousands	6.8	100.6
Excavators--Thousands	31.3	101
Commercial Timber (Excluding Kolkhoz Timber Procurements)--Million Solid Cubic Meters	203	93
Paper--Million Tons	3.9	95
Cement--Million Tons	91.8	96
Precast Perroconcrete--Million Cubic Meters of Articles	89	97
Textiles, All Types--Billion Square Meters	8	100
Sewn Goods--Billion Rubles	16	104
Knitted Underwear and Outerwear--Billion Items	1.2	102
Leather Footwear--Million Pairs	545	99.5
Meat (Industrial Output)--Million Tons	7	101
Sausage Products--Million Tons	2.3	100.7
Edible Fish Produce, Including Canned Fish--Billion Rubles	3.7	104
Butter--Million Tons	1.1	96

Wholemilk Produce in Milk Equivalent--Million Tons	18.9	100.4
Fullfat Cheese--Thousand Tons	573	103
Margarine Produce--Thousand Tons	918	105
Confectionery--Million Tons	2.7	102
Canned Foods--Billion Standard Cans	12.3	108
Mixed Feed--Million Tons	44	105
Clocks and Watches--Millions	48.2	103
Chinaware and Earthenware--Million Rubles	527	103
High-Grade Crockery (Glass and Crystal)--Million Rubles	657	105
Radio Receivers and Radio-Phonographs--Millions	6.2	96
Television Sets--Millions	5.4	101
Of Which, Color Sets	1.3	129
Refrigerators--Millions	4.5	99
Washing Machines--Millions	2.7	98
Motorcycles and Motor Scooters--Thousands	804	99
Furniture--Billion Rubles	4.1	103

The 9-month plan for gas extraction and the production of instruments, automation facilities and computer equipment, agricultural machines, petroleum equipment sewn goods, consumer goods and household appliances and other types of products was overfulfilled.

Certain ministries, production associations and enterprises failed to meet targets for production and sale output, labor productivity growth, reducing output prime cost and overstock.

The 9-month plan for oil extraction and refining, coal extraction and the production of finished rolled ferrous metal products, mineral fertilizers, commercial timber, paper and certain other types of output was underfulfilled. Production associations and enterprises in the heavy and transport, chemical and petroleum machine buildir_, electrical equipment and automotive industries failed to insure full delivery of products to consumers in accordance with contracts and orders concluded.

Technical and economic indicators of the work of a number of sectors improved somewhat, as did output quality. The production of more than 2,000 new types of output was launched; several obsolete articles were taken out of production. The volume of production of top-quality goods increased 23 percent in comparison with the same period last year.

In the course of the socialist competition, enterprise and association collectives are carrying out measures to seek out additional reserves, eliminate existing shortcomings and improve production efficiency and work quality.

RADIO REPORTS, COMMENTS ON GAS PRODUCTION STATISTICS

LD292104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] To greet Great October! The country's gas industry workers have distinguished themselves in pre-October socialist competition. In fulfilling the 10-month plan, since the beginning of the year they have supplied, above-plan, the national economy with almost 6,000 million cubic meters of gas, over 350,000 tons of condensate, tens of thousands of tons of sulfur--a valuable chemical raw material--and many other products.

Our commentary: The country's gas industry continues to develop at a rapid rate. In the past 10 months the increase in gas production amounted to over 26,000 million cubic meters. What does this mean? Let us cite a comparison: This is almost as much as was produced 21 years ago from all deposits in the country. Natural gas is a most valuable fuel and raw material for the chemical industry. Over 80 percent of pig iron and steel is smelted with the use of gas. Over 60 percent of cement is produced using gas. In domestic use, 180 million people use it.

KUZNETSOV CHAIRS CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONS

LD292050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In connection with the convocation of the second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has given the Planning and Budgetary Commission, and the other standing commissions of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet, an assignment to undertake a preliminary review of the state plan for economic and social development and the budget of the country for 1980. They are also to examine the progress toward fulfillment of the 1979 plan and report on completion of the state budget for 1978. Additionally, they are asked to prepare, on the basis of their studies, a set of conclusions for the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The question of the procedure of work on these documents was discussed today at a conference of the chairmen of the standing commissions of the chambers, which was chaired by Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Georgadze, secretary of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on the issue in question.

CHERNENKO EDITS ANTHOLOGY OF PARTY-GOVERNMENT ECONOMICS DOCUMENTS

LD290945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Anthology of Documents"]

[Text] The latest, 12th, volume of the anthology of documents entitled "Party and Government Decisions on Economic Questions (1977-1979)" [Resheniya Partii i Pravitelstva po Khozyaystevnym Voprosam (1977-1979gg.)] has been published. A central place in the anthology (under the general editorship of K.U. Chernenko and M.S. Smirtyukov) is occupied by the USSR Constitution, resolutions of CPSU Central Committee plenums, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the July (1978) plenum, his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum, and his address at his meeting with voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug on 2 March 1979.

Considerable space in the book is devoted to documents deciding questions of increasing production of consumer goods and improving the work of the services sphere and of all sectors of the national economy directly connected with improving the material well-being and cultural living standards of Soviet people.

Documents on questions of intensifying nature conservation and improving the use of natural resources are also published.

A number of documents are being published for the first time.

The anthology is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 29 OCTOBER

LD300214 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 29 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

The last combines have left the ricefields of Surkhandarinskaya and Tashkentskaya oblasts of Uzbekistan. Harvesting has been conducted successfully. An average of 30 quintals of grain per hectare has been obtained. (0100 GMT)

Kazakhstan has finished harvesting grain crops. Almost 25 million hectares in this republic were sown in barley and wheat. Grain has been threshed throughout this area. Seventeen of the 19 oblasts in the republic produce grain crops and all of them have reported successful fulfillment of socialist pledges. (0530 GMT)

Harvesting of grain has been completed in Kazakhstan. This harvest was conducted during the most difficult weather conditions of the entire harvest season. The rich virgin lands harvest, which was grown with difficulty, had to be gathered in rain and snow. All virgin land oblasts of the republic have completed harvesting of grain. Work at the rice plantations is still in full swing and the republic's corn growers are continuing their work. Kazakhstan has given the homeland more than 1 billion puds of grain twice during the 10th 5-Year Plan. The republic's farmers intend to delight the homeland by doing this again this year. (0700 GMT)

This fall has been unusually mild in Altayskiy Kray. Frosts normally start by the end of October, but this year conditions are similar to those in September. Rain is falling on most of the kray's territory. In the Kulunda Steppe it is still warm and sunny and work is continuing in the Altayskiy fields. Nearly 4 million hectares of soil have been tilled in preparation for next spring, two-thirds of which have been plowed using subsurface tillers, a process which allows better moisture accumulation and snow retention and thus leads to a considerably higher yield. Farmers intend to prepare fields for the entire spring sowing this autumn. (1100 GMT)

CSA: SUCCESS OF TSELINOGRADSKAYA, ALMA-ATINSKAYA OBLASTS

LD271440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that the agricultural workers of Tselinogradskaya and Alma-Atinskaya oblasts have fulfilled the plans for grain sales to the state.

The agricultural workers of Tselinogradskaya Oblast, having overfulfilled their socialist pledges, delivered over 3.3 million tons of grain crops to the state, which is 1.25 million tons more than the total volume of purchases.

The farms of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast have delivered 319,000 tons of grain to procurement centers.

It is the first time that such a large quantity of grain has been purchased in these oblasts.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have fully supplied themselves with grain crop seeds.

While the plan for the total volume of purchases was overfulfilled, the farms of Tselinogradskaya Oblast did not fulfill the plan for the sale of millet, and those of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast did not fulfill the plan for the sale of wheat and rice.

Grain crop sales to the state are continuing.

KOKCHETAVSKAYA, CHIMKENTSKAYA OBLAST GRAIN SALES OVERFULFILLED

LD271442 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A report from the USSR Central Statistical Administration: Chimkentskaya oblasts have carried out the harvest of grain crops in an organized manner and have successfully fulfilled their socialist pledges for the sale of grain crops to the state.

The fieldworkers of Kokchetavskaya Oblast have sold 2.3 million tons of grain crops to the state, exceeding the plan by 279,000 tons. The plan for the sale of wheat, including strong varieties, has been overfulfilled.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Chimkentskaya Oblast have sold 497,000 tons of grain to the state, which is 189,000 tons more than the plan. The plans for the sale of wheat, corn and barley have been overfulfilled.

This is the first time that such a large quantity of grain crops has been procured in these oblasts. The farms of these oblasts have fully provided themselves with seeds for grain crops for next year's harvest. While fulfilling state plans for grain procurements the farms of Kokchetavskaya Oblast did not fulfill the plan for the sale of legume crops, and those of Chimkentskaya Oblast did not fulfill the plan for the sale of rice.

The sale of grain crops to the state continues.

CSA REPORTS GRAIN SALES IN KALININSKAYA, YAROSLAVSKAYA OBLASTS

LD292250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The USSR CSA reports that agricultural workers in Kalininskaya and Yaroslavskaya oblasts have over-fulfilled their socialist pledges for grain sales. Farms in Kalininskaya Oblast have sold 189,000 tons of grain to the state. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Yaroslavskaya Oblast have sold 92,000 tons. The farms of both oblasts are fully stocked with grain seeds for next year's harvest. While overfulfilling the plan for grain sales, Kalininskaya and Yaroslavskaya workers did not fulfill the plan for sales of wheat and rye. Sales of grain to the state continue.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD OBKOM ON AGRICULTURE

LD272317 Moscow International Service in Russian 0800 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A plenum of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom was held this week in the Smolnyy.

It discussed progress in fulfillment of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on measures for the further development of agriculture in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone and the tasks of the Leningrad party organization stemming from the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the further comprehensive development of agriculture in Leningradskaya Oblast in the period 1981-85.

A report was delivered at the plenum by Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom. He described in detail the tasks facing the Leningrad party organization during the 11th 5-Year Plan period regarding the further comprehensive development of agriculture in Leningradskaya Oblast. Above all, the rapporteur stressed, the goal has ben set for increasing gross agricultural output by R340 million by the end of the future 5-year plan period. In this the emphasis will continue to be placed on dairy farming. The production of milk is due to be raised to 1.05 million tons, which will enable satisfaction to a considerable extent of the requirements of the city and oblast for soured milk products and milk. The volume of meat production will be increased by the further expansion of fattening of cattle and of broiler poultry-breeding. By the end of the 5-year plan period the oblast is due to produce 260,000 tons of meat, while poultry factories will reach a target of 2 billion eggs a year, which will fully meet the necessary requirements. Serious measures are outlined also for the increased production of potatoes and vegetables.

To implement the program for improving the social and everyday conditions a total of almost R2 billion of capital investments is being allotted. There are provisions for building residential housing on an overall area of over 1.6 million square meters, children's preschool establishments, clubs and houses of culture, rural vocational-technical colleges and technical schools, and consumer service enterprises.

Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov described in detail the directions along which work should be conducted by the oblast's party organizations in order to successfully fulfill these majestic plans. Then he gave a deep analysis of the work of the rural workers in the present 5-year plan period and particularly stressed the role of the development of socialist competition. Fine initiatives have been taken at present by the collectives of the Neva works, the optical-mechanical production association, Leningrad atomic power station, the metro and the electrotechnical institute bearing the name of the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. They have adopted and are successfully implementing enhanced pledges with regard to increased production and productivity, the bringing into service ahead of schedule of capacities and the improvement of product quality, and the accelerated bringing into service of installations and mastery of new technology. The duty of all Leningrad people is to mark the Leninist anniversary by the preterm fulfillment of tasks and by fresh achievements in competition under the motto of "From the High Quality of Everyone's Work to the High Efficiency of the Work of the Collective."

ARTYOMOV COMMENTARY VIEWS AGRICULTURAL SECTORS

LD300824 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

["USSR: Two Sectors of Agriculture"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 30, TASS--TASS commentator, Ivan Artyomov, writes:

Soviet industry, dynamically expanding the production of powerful up-to-date machinery for agriculture such as 300 h.p. tractors, nine-ton lorries and much else, at the same time manufactures plenty of manual agricultural implements. Who needs these implements?

The explanation is that besides 26,000 collective farms (peasants' cooperatives) and 20,000 state farms, which furnish the foundation of Soviet agriculture and account for nine tenth of the entire marketable production, there are also tens of millions subsidiary smallholdings of Soviet citizens. These implements are mainly manufactured for them.

Who are these people who have their own subsidiary small-holdings? There are, firstly, over 13 million families of collective farmers, each having up to half a hectare of land for personal use; next there are several million state farm workers and rural intellectuals; and lastly, several million urban workers and employees who have small orchards in the countryside.

The total land involved is eight million hectares (about 1.6 million hectares are orchards and vineyards, while potatoes and vegetables are grown on the rest of the land).

But the individual subsidiary small-holdings also include much livestock. They account for a fifth of the country's head of livestock--almost 25 million head of beef and dairy cattle, 15 million pigs and 30 million sheep and goats, and also much poultry.

So much livestock can be kept on the subsidiary small holdings only because in summer it uses the commonly owned pastures and in winter is fed by fodder, bought (more often that not, at preferential prices) from collective farms and state farms.

The role of the subsidiary small holdings, both in the budget of the rural family and in the total production of the country, of course, is steadily declining because the economic might of the commonly owned economy is growing at a faster rate. Whereas collective farms and state farms increased their production by 17 percent in the last eight years, the output of the subsidiary small holdings remained approximately on the same level. But the subsidiary small holdings are necessary for people in the countryside (for their own vegetables and fruit supplies) and Soviet legislation emphasizes not only the legality of such small holdings but also the duty of local government agencies and also of collective farms and state farms to help people in working them.

AGRONOMIST DISCUSSES HARVEST, WINTER SOWING PROGRESS

LD292355 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Report by RSFSR Merited Agronomist Petr Akimovich Zabaznyy]

[Summary] Harvesting and other field work are ending. Agricultural workers are making use of every hour of good weather to gather the entire harvest and deliver maximum produce to the country, fulfilling their pledges by the October jubilee. As far as grain crops are concerned, the main work being carried out at present is on the threshing floors, where grain from cereal crops, rice, maize and sunflowers is being sorted, dried, brought up to marketable quality and sent to state granaries, while seeds and fodder are stored at farms.

At potato, sugar beet and market garden plantations the main concern at the moment is to transport the harvest from fields to factories, procurement centers and storehouses. Powerful tractors with trailers are being widely used together with vehicles in the 24-hour transportation work.

Harvest work is in full swing at cotton plantations. This year the ripening of cotton was somewhat delayed, but in spite of this most farms are picking and selling raw cotton ahead of last year's schedule. This is due to maximum mechanization of work at all stages of harvesting.

The foundations are being laid for next year's harvest; more winter crops have been sown than this time last year and three-fourths of these in the country, and almost all in the Ukraine, are being sown with simultaneous application of mineral fertilizers. Winter crop sowing is being carried out in the republics of Central Asia and the Trans-Caucasus. In the southern regions plowing continues. Many farms are expanding areas to be sown, going by this year's experience.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are storing essential seeds and are preparing to carry out snow retention in the fields, implementing measures aimed at keeping winter crop seedlings warm and a greater accumulation of moisture in the soil.

LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1145 ANNOUNCED

LD271155 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 27, TASS--Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, Cosmos-1145, was launched in the Soviet Union on Friday.

The satellite carries scientific apparatus intended for continuation of space research.

Its initial orbital period is 97.4 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface--665 km, the minimum distance--625 km, and orbital inclination--81.2 degrees.

The onboard instrumentation is functioning normally.

SALYUT BEING CHECKED FOR POSSIBLE REMANNING

LD291522 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] It is 25 months today since the Salyut orbital station was launched. The spacelab is now flying on its own. Experts believe the station can receive new cosmonauts. Its on-board systems are now being checked with this aim in view.

SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF ANTARCTICA REPORTED

LD271244 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, October 27, TASS--A series of explosions that will soon be set off in Antarctica by Soviet explorers will not change the fact that the Antarctica mainland is the most peaceful continent of the globe. With the use of small charges causing artificial seismic waves, geophysicists will be studying the profile and peculiarities of a huge rift zone they have discovered--deep-water rift, which, as it was established, stretches from the Atlantic Ocean to the Weddell Sea and goes into the ice cap of Antarctica. This research will be conducted by scientists and specialists of the 25th Soviet Antarctic Expedition that sailed out today from Leningrad on board the diesel electric ship "Olenek."

The expedition that was started is an important one in the history of Soviet studies of Antarctica. It has a vast scientific programme and includes the biggest number of participants ever. 554 polar explorers are on the expedition. Along with Soviet scientists, their colleagues from the GDR and the USA take part in the expedition.

Head of the expedition, prominent polar explorer Nikolay Kornilov who was awarded for his scientific works the title of the Hero of Socialist Labor, the highest title in the USSR, said that in addition to the usual programme of observations of Antarctic nature, the expedition will carry out a number of original experiments. They will include drilling of the ice cap in new areas, setting up the service of control over purity of the environment and the contents of ozone in the atmosphere, radar sounding of the bed of Antarctica under the ice. The programme includes trips of sledge-and-tractor trains deep into the continent and vast oceanological research.

In connection with the widening of international scientific contacts, Soviet polar explorers decided to build at the Bellingshausen station (Waterloo Island) the first friendship house in Antarctica where scientific meetings and symposiums will be held.